# The Literary Digest

Vol. XXXII., No. 19. Whole No. 838. NEW YORK, MAY 12, 1906. Price per Copy, 10c

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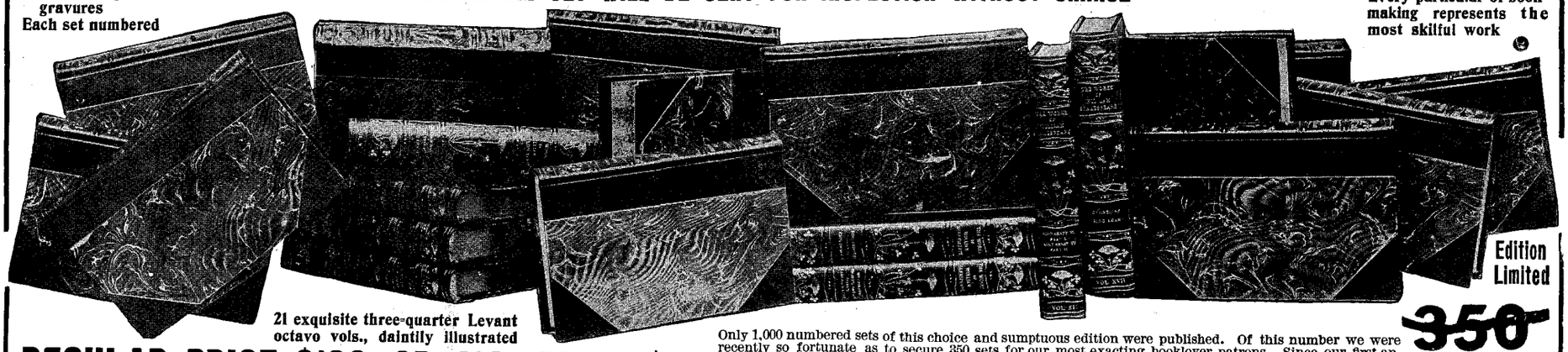

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# THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., NO. 19 NEW YORK, MAY 12, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 838

## SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF FUND.

The appalling disaster that has overtaken San Francisco is unprecedented in the history of the United States. The world's response is prompt; sympathetic aid should also break all records, and prove that blood is indeed thicker than water, and that mankind is growing rapidly into a universal brotherhood.

THE LITERARY DIGEST will receive, acknowledge, and forward to the proper authorities any sum that readers may give to aid the victims of this disaster. May we not expect every subscriber for this periodical to help, each according to his ability, remembering that a dollar the giving of which causes sacrifice outweighs a million that involve no sacrifice.

| | |
|---|---|
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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### WITTE'S RETIREMENT.

"FROM every sane point of view," in the words of the Cleveland *Leader*, Witte's retirement will be "a grievous loss to the vast empire which has urgent need of the best services of its most enlightened sons." In the opinion of a great portion of the American press Witte is just such a loss to Russia as *The Leader* describes; and yet his career, looked at in the large, is generally deemed a failure. The newspapers freely admit his prestige among statesmen, his high standing with bankers; but now, at the close of his career, he retires with the purely personal achievements of high station and title, but without that success for which statesmen labor. The reason for this, in the opinion of the Baltimore *American*, is not far to seek:

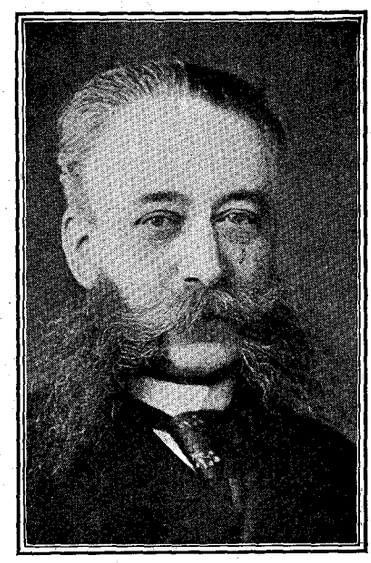
"Mr. Witte undertook an impossibility. He attempted to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. He was all for the Czar and all for the people. He had to deceive one or the other or fall between them. He had more talent for treaty-making than for domestic administration, or he would never have undertaken to govern Russia at such a crisis without substantial guaranties of support. An emperor's word is good for nothing in a court filled with intrigue, and a man of Witte's ability ought to have known this beforehand. When he saw that a subordinate, right under his nose, was countermanding his orders and conspiring against him in every part of the empire, he should have suppressed him or stepped down and out."

Upon that matter of "running with the hare and hunting with the hounds" the majority of the press seems to agree, and that opinion, by the way, is the opinion of the Russian Radical press. The Hartford *Courant* sits in judgment upon Witte in much the vein of the Russian Radicals. It says:

"As a matter of fact Count Witte has not been able during his premiership to secure and hold the trust of any coherent body of the Russian people, whether high or low, whether educated or ignorant, whether believers in popular representation or in autocratic absolutism. It is not quite conceivable, with his reputation as finance minister behind him (we say nothing about the good thing that tumbled into his hands last September at our Portsmouth, for the glory of that belonged to others), that such a result as this—the result of an unparalleled opportunity in Russia—can be wholly his misfortune. It must, in great part at least, be his fault—not a fault of tactics, not a fault of judgment, but a fault of essential quality in the man himself."

And yet, in all fairness, the New York *Journal of Commerce* takes stock of the career of the great opportunist, admits his failure and adds:

"But the man who started as a railroad official at Odessa and became the foremost figure in Russia was destined to leave an indelible impression on the history of his country. The work that will live after him has been threefold: the establishment of a gold standard, the organization of a state liquor monopoly, and the industrialization of European Russia. On the second of these achievements rests the financial solvency of the Empire. When its impending bankruptcy was being freely discussed last December the Minister of Finance, Mr. Shipoff, had the one solid ground of confidence to offer the world that the receipts from the spirit monopoly from January 1 to November 30 had exceeded by more than ten million rubles [$5,000,000] the amount estimated in the budget for 1905."



MR. GOREMYKIN,
Russia's new Premier, who inspires but little confidence in the people at large.

The cause of peace in Russia, thinks the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, will not profit by Witte's retirement. That is one reason why the Springfield *Republican* thinks "it is idle to say that the first premier, so-called, of Russia will not return to public life. . . . No other Russian statesman has Witte's prestige with foreign money-lenders." And after all is said and done, Witte, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, is the strongest man in Russia, while Mr. Goremykin, who takes his place, is "one of the weakest." "This arrangement," *The Transcript* feels sure, "is likely to be short-lived." For, as the New York *Times* says, "there is no question about the character of the man named as his successor." *The Times* adds:

"He is one of those representatives of Russian officialdom who can have no real intention of governing Russia otherwise than as Russia has always been governed, no real conception, indeed, that any other government of Russia is possible."

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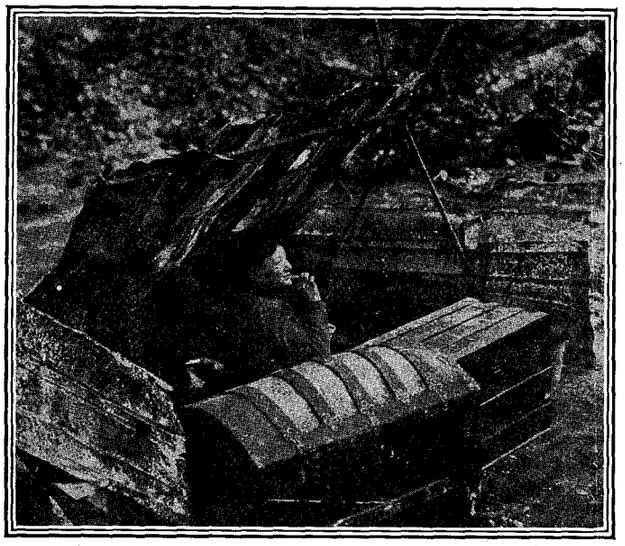
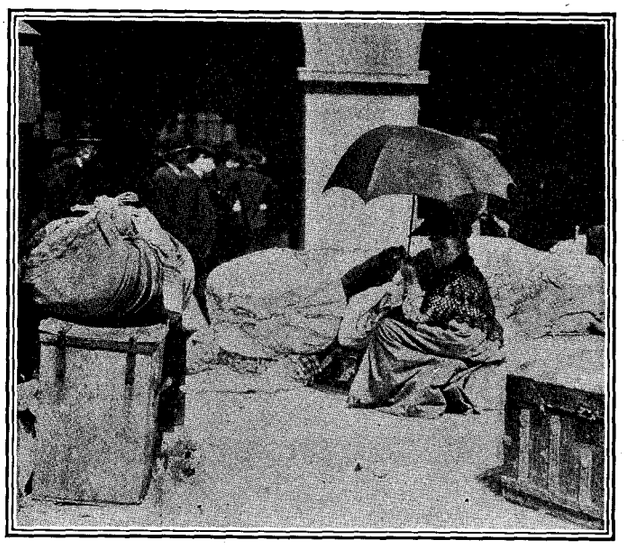


AN IMPROVISED HOME.



AT THE FERRY.

THE HOMELESS ONES.

## SAN FRANCISCO'S PROBLEMS.

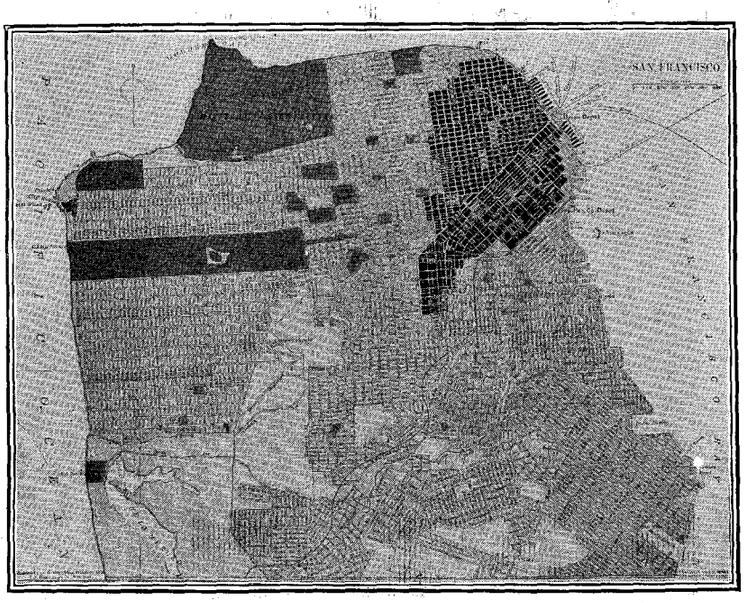
THE plan of former Mayor Phelan that the Government indorse a $200,000,000 bond issue of San Francisco met with no approval, and the press of the country, moreover, is largely against it. The plan, in the opinion of the New York *Times*, was "a cry of distress from one in sore straits, with a mind haunted by terrible present needs, and grasping desperately at the nearest and most obvious suggestion of aid." The project, thinks the Baltimore *News*, is no more than a "feeler," and *The News* is glad of that because such a precedent by the Government would be bad. "In fact," adds *The News*, "the argument in favor of the action is of that most insidious kind which rests on the idea that it would cost nobody anything; and this is a plea which, if once admitted, would find less and less difficulty in gaining acceptance upon future occasions." The principle, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "is bad, and the precedent not to be thought of." Funds, *The Journal of Commerce* feels sure, will be forthcoming from elsewhere, and it adds:

"There will be insurance money coming in, there will be the resources of those outside who have interests in San Francisco to be rehabilitated by their own efforts, there will be new investments from without, and there will be a readiness to loan upon the faith and credit of an enterprising people whose opportunities and prospects have not been destroyed. The process of building up and repairing such a terrible loss will be slow and painful, and it might be made easier and more rapid if a beneficent government would intervene with its credit backed by the resources of the whole country; but that would be true of smaller losses in any community or of individual losses from 'unmerciful disaster.' But that is not what government is for, and the people of San Francisco will have to rely upon themselves and the confidence of their countrymen in their ability to retrieve their fortunes and in their fidelity to all the obligations they will be forced to incur in obtaining the necessary means. They will be the stronger and better for helping themselves with the sympathy and cooperation of the business interests which have a stake in their welfare."

That San Francisco will be rebuilt, maintains the New York *Evening Post*, "that private capital will rebuild it, and that this private capital can be obtained for the purpose, are three propositions which admit of no reasonable dispute." According to the latest information the insurance companies will pay 60 per cent. of the total loss, so that in all there will be about $200,000,000 available for the reconstruction, outside of any government aid. According to the press despatches a syndicate organized in New York, and containing among its members Senator Newlands, of Nevada, will supply $100,000,000 for the rebuilding. Also, E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific, has announced to San Francisco's Finance Committee that "when I have given the matter a little more attention I believe I will be in a position to offer you very material help from the interests I represent." The Californians are very grateful to Mr. Harriman for his friendliness. Says the Oakland *Tribune*, "While we are calling the names of our friends in time of need let us not omit that of E. H. Harriman. . . . It deserves a high place in the affectionate remembrance of the people of California."

So far as immediate necessities go, San Francisco seems still to be in a bad plight. As Mr. Phelan said:

"When the earthquake and fire came the greater part of this city was swept away. San Francisco was a city of nearly 500,000 inhabitants, and of importance out of proportion to its size. It may readily be understood that such a city supported a great number of charitable institutions. These for the most part depended upon



MAP OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Showing, by darkened area in the upper right-hand portion, the territory destroyed by the earthquake and fire.

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the charity of moneyed people, many of whom are now in turn dependent upon charity themselves.

"Who will now support our hospitals, our asylums, our houses of refuge and like institutions? An answer to this question will make clear our first great need for money."

That is one reason San Francisco's Relief Committee is accepting such foreign aid as comes to it direct. Japan's gift of $100,000 so made was promptly accepted.

Much good advice is showered on San Francisco now that it has the opportunity to rebuild itself after what pattern it chooses. "The great danger," says the New York *World*, "is that in its haste to rehouse itself San Francisco may yield to the demands of expediency and neglect an exceptional opportunity to recreate itself as a modern ideal city." *The World* suggests the plan upon which Paris is laid out as a good model. The Oakland *Enquirer* makes these suggestions:

"The folly of having streets run straight up the hills at their highest grades can now be corrected. Their proper course is running around the hills at easy grades. Ultimately two tunnels may be constructed, one under Russian Hill at Broadway, and the other under the hill at Stockton Street, connecting Bush with Clay Street. These would be of great advantage in the delivery of goods; they would also be of service to pedestrians and to the drivers of carriages.

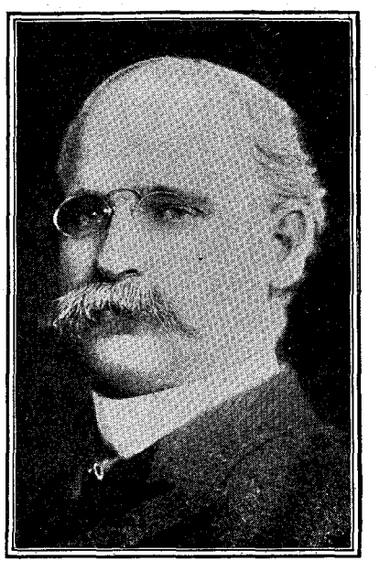
"Temporary building permits should enable realty owners to erect brick and even wooden buildings not over two stories in height. Such permits should contain a condition that at the end of the term of five years, they will be destroyed, after which period class 'A' buildings only shall be erected for business, that is, buildings of steel and concrete.

"After five years, then, San Francisco would be the most indestructible city in the world, both as regards fires and earthquakes."

## PACIFIC COAST PRESS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

IN spite of the rivalry among the cities of the Pacific slope, few newspapers of that section even so much as refer to any disadvantage, real or fancied, under which San Francisco will be placed. So far as we can ascertain, the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* stands virtually alone with its opinion that "San Francisco's prospects will be clouded." *The Spokesman-Review* admits that a certain amount of prosperity is bound to attend the rebuilding, but it foresees "a gigantic burden of debt" for the stricken city. This, by the way, is the only paper that predicts a migration of San Francisco's commerce to the cities of the north coast. To quote:

"To some extent, perhaps to a large extent, this disaster will shift Pacific-coast commerce to the north-coast cities. If the calamity had been due solely to fire, that would not be the case. A great fire may sweep any city, but capital, which is proverbially timid, will take quick alarm at the frightful lesson of this great earthquake shock. Capital already invested in San Francisco must remain there for its own protection, but new capital will not be under that necessity. It will be free to go whither it listeth, and the effect will be to drive a great deal of investment to the north-coast cities."



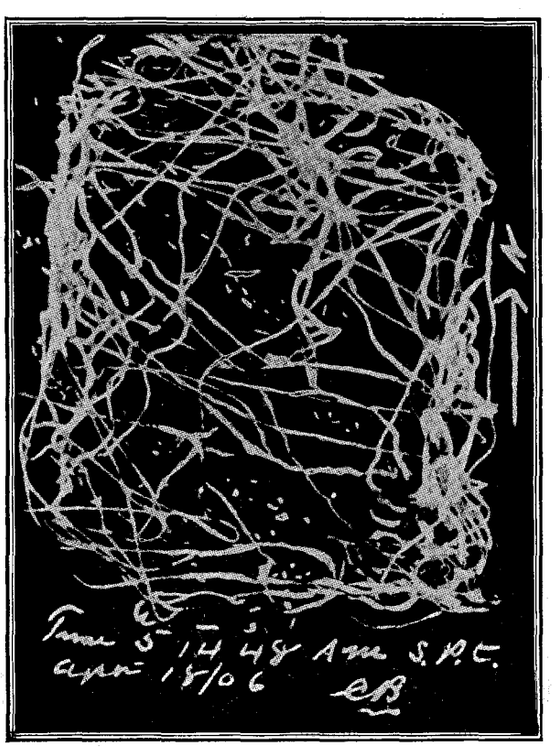
VICTOR HOWARD METCALF,
The President's personal representative at San Francisco.

But even these predictions are made in no unfriendly spirit. The papers of the State of California express a kind of family tenderness for their ruined sister city. The press of the entire country are friendly, of course, but in the California papers there is a note warmer and softer than that of friendship. "This," says the Oakland *Enquirer*, "is not an appeal from the Philippines, from Japan, from some far country—it is a cry, a near cry, the agonizing cry of our own friends, neighbors, and kindred." At the same time, it will be remembered, Oakland has sustained losses of her own. *The Enquirer* is anxious that the little family of coast cities learn their lesson from the earthquake. It says:

"Forty years have passed since the previous earthquake, and before the next one, forty or four thousand may pass. It would be foolish to be too much affected by the possibilities; and yet it is the part of wisdom to take the possibilities into account. If we acknowledge that earthquakes may occasionally interfere with our plans, we can make our plans accordingly. Had the earthquake feature always been kept in mind, losses both in this city nd in San Francisco would have been far less severe. It is safe to say that if the earth should shake again to morrow, fragile articles would be unaffected. Grocers, druggists, art dealers, and the mistresses of private houses have learned a lesson that they will not forget for many years."

But, in any case, the moment of disaster was no time for speculation, and the Oakland *Tribune* urged upon its readers the "supreme necessity" to work—"work hard and unselfishly without looking for profit or glory." "Organize and work!" cries *The Tribune;* "work and organize! The whole community must stand shoulder to shoulder . . . and cursed be he who exacts toll from misfortune and fattens on the miseries and calamities of his fellow man."

Some of the papers, as, for instance, the Sacramento *Evening Bee*, are anxious to dispel in the East the impression "that the whole State is liable to like destructive shocks. The truth is, however, says *The Bee*, "that this great interior valley is not liable to earthquakes of a violent nature." Yet, "while recognizing the



SIGNATURE OF THE EARTHQUAKE,
Written by means of the seismograph at Oakland, California.

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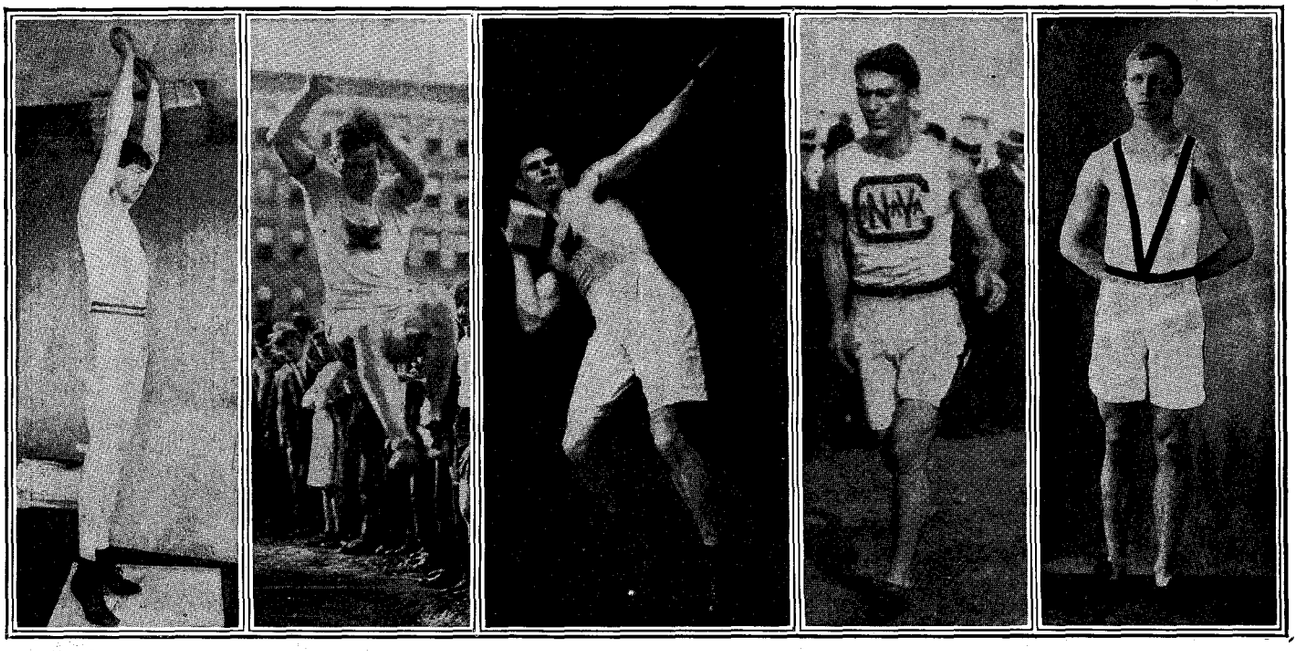

R. C. EWRY, New York Athletic Club. MYER PRINSTEIN, Irish-American Athletic Club. MARTIN J. SHERIDAN, Irish-American Athletic Club. GEORGE M. BONHAG, Irish-American Athletic Club. JAMES D. LIGHTBODY, Chicago University.

SOME AMERICAN WINNERS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

setback that California has received," remarks the Sacramento *Union*, "we do not therefore intend to be discouraged or disheartened. . . . Our fields are quite as fertile as ever they were, and our mines as rich." *The Union* charges the people of California so to regulate themselves, their words and actions, "as to inspire confidence rather than diminish it." The Los Angeles *Express* shows scientifically that Los Angeles can never have an earthquake, and yet, in another editorial, tells how San Francisco is remaining "calm, cool, and collected, tho sore stricken," and adds: "She is showing a spirit of bravery which Los Angelans would do well to pattern after." Papers outside the State, even those of rival cities on the coast, show a warm feeling of solidarity. Unlike *The Spokesman-Review*, the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* dwells on the "close and intimate connection between Seattle and San Francisco."

## AMERICA'S VICTORY AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the forebodings of the disappointed stay-at-homes the team of athletes which was chosen to represent the United States at the Olympian Games has proven its worthiness to bear the American colors. The Boston *Transcript* quotes the puzzled Greeks: "If there are better men than these at home," they say, "what a race these Americans must be." After the last Stadium event was decided James E. Sullivan, the manager of the Yankee athletes, cabled the President the news of the "great athletic victory for America," and received in reply the congratulations of an admiring nation.

"The American team," says the New York *World*, "made 75 points. Great Britain and all her possessions came second with four firsts, six seconds, and three thirds, or 39 points in all. Greece and Sweden tied for third place." The news columns of the New York *Evening Post* report the summary of events in which the Americans were successful. Says this paper:

"The Americans took eleven firsts, six seconds, and five thirds in the individual track and field contests. There were twenty-nine events, not counting the swimming, in many of which the Americans did not compete. The list of American firsts on track and field follows. It does not include the winning by C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, of the 100-meter swimming race:

"100-meter running race—Won by Archie Hahn, Milwaukee Athletic Club.

"Hurdles—Won by R. G. Leavitt, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

"400-meter running race—Won by Paul H. Pilgrim, New York Athletic Club.

"800-meter running race—Won by Paul H. Pilgrim, New York Athletic Club.

"1,500-meter running race—Won by J. D. Lightbody, Chicago University.

"Running long jump—Won by Myer Prinstein, Irish-American Athletic Club, New York.

"Standing broad jump—Won by Ray C. Ewry, New York Athletic Club.

"Standing high jump—Won by Ray C. Ewry, New York Athletic Club.

"Free-style discus-throwing—Won by Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American Athletic Club, New York.

AT ATHENS.
—McCord in the Newark *Evening News*.

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"Throwing the weight—Won by Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American Athletic Club, New York.

"1,500-meter walking match—Won by George M. Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Club, New York."

In addition to the Stadium events and the swimming contests, the American team was well represented in the Marathon run. W. G. Frank, of the Irish-American Club, New York, came in third, beaten only by Sherring, the Canadian winner, and Svamberg, of Sweden, who finished second. Of the individual events in which the American athletes won distinction the work of Martin J. Sheridan with the discus is most widely praised by the press. Beating the Greeks at their own game is particularly enjoyable in view of the comparatively recent introduction of the discus into the sports of this country. "The most remarkable thing which has yet happened," says the Boston *Transcript*, "is the success by an American in the discus throw, a peculiarly Greek event, in which the representative of this country made a new world's record." The American delegation of backers at Athens were wildly enthusiastic when the final score was announced and the prizes awarded. The reception of the winning athletes is thus recorded in the news story of the New York *Press:*

"It was a beautiful and inspiring sight and one long to be remembered, when the sturdy sons of Uncle Sam stepped to the front to receive the laurels. The great Stadium, with its thousands of flag-bearing mortals, looked like a terraced flower-garden of living color. Over the topmost tier one could see the classic city clad in all the gorgeousness of its gala-day attire, the Acropolis glistening in the sun, the sea shimmering in the heat, and far beyond in the hazy distance lay the blue Attican hills forming a background of incomparable beauty.

"As each of the victorious Yankees stepped to the front his prize was presented to him by the King, who favored all with a few nicely chosen words of courtesy and approval. Several times his Majesty was forced to wait till the ovation which greeted some of the Americans who were pronounced favorites had died out.

"Tho the Yankees received great applause, it remained for Sherring, the lad from 'Our Lady of the Snows,' who captured the Marathon run, to get a greater ovation. When the winner of the national event answered to his name the granite-girdled Stadium fairly rocked with the tumultuous applause and the hills sent back an echo like the roar of surf on a rocky shore. Sherring received a beautiful statue of Minerva in commemoration of his wonderful race."

The success of the delegation from the United States was such an all-around affair that the American press have been inspired to deduce therefrom general conclusions regarding the special suitability of the American climate to the production of athletic victors.

## HOBSON CHOSEN.

IN many parts of the country there is a disposition to smile at the zeal with which "young Hobson," as he is called, promulgates the idea of a two-billion-dollar navy that must whip anything afloat. The smiles are not so much at the idea, as at the young man's belief that he can make Congress embrace it. Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson received the Democratic nomination—which is tantamount to an election—in the Sixth Alabama District, defeating John H. Bankhead, a Civil-war veteran, who has represented that district in Congress for twenty years. Hobson had never voted until two years ago. This, in the opinion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), signalizes the exit of the Old South and the entry of the New.

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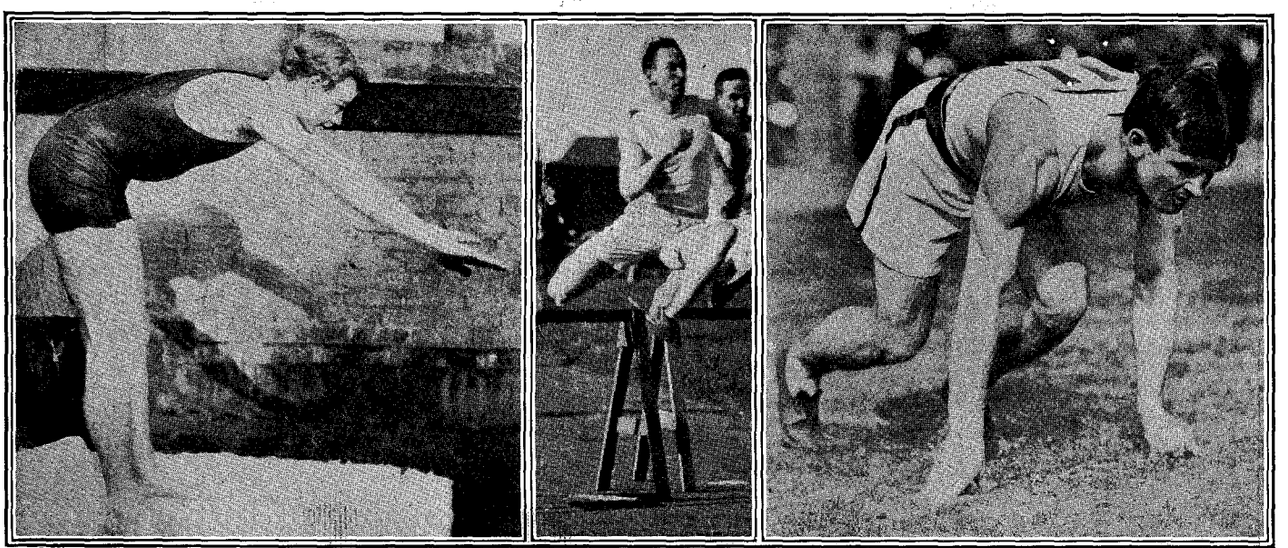
RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON,
Who will advocate a two-billion-dollar navy in Congress.

The immediate desire of Lieutenant Hobson is that $250,000,000 be appropriated for a beginning. We are to have the greatest navy of all, and that navy is to make us commercially the greatest of all nations. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) is beset by doubts, because, "it is one of the tragedies of statesmanship that a man with an idea usually outgrows it between the time his admiring neighbors send him to Washington and the time the powers that be decide to give him a chance." But even if he remains firm to his idea, *The Globe-Democrat* thinks that "the efforts of the Treasury watch-dogs, Democratic and Republican, to sit on Hobson will inject considerable gaiety into the



C. M. DANIELS,
New York Athletic Club

R. G. LEAVITT,
Williams College.

ARCHIE HAHN,
Milwaukee Athletic Club.

OTHER VICTORS AT ATHENS.

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politics of 1907-9." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) casts the hero's horoscope like this:

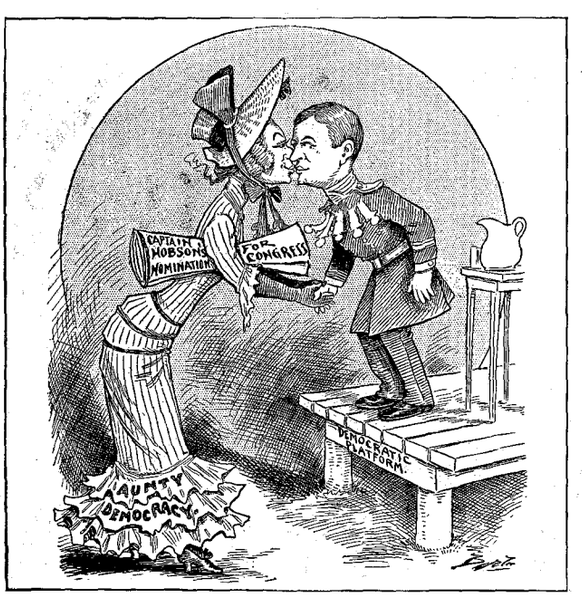
"This is no time to consider Hobson's chances of running Congress in the interests of his scheme. He will first have to get on the Naval Committee, then mold it to his will, next hypnotize the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, or whoever may be Speaker of the House in the next Congress; but that, under the spell of real eloquence, may be easy enough. Hobson's trouble, however, will begin when his measures pass along to the Senate. No doubt he will triumph in the end. Hale is only mortal. So are Allison and Aldrich. Ulysses had to tie himself to the mast to keep from diving in among the sirens. Even St. Anthony was hard pressed at times. Far be it from us to say that Hobson will not win at last. But we can see that the women of Alabama will have to send him back to Congress many times if they want that $2,000,000,000 navy, and as many times more if they would have our undershirts and breechclouts distributed among the unclad millions of the earth. It may even take longer."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), with less fun and more sincerity, predicts that Lieutenant Hobson's many qualities will "carry him far in politics." Indeed, many papers both North and South have a good word for the future Congressman. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) says:

"It is interesting that the names of the counties of the district are: Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, and Walker. The memories clinging to most of these names are national and not sectional. If the South has wakened up to the fact that it prefers a man who wore the blue to one who wore the gray, it is significant not so much of an enlarged patriotism as of a desire to shuffle off the past and set its face toward the morning light. In his attitude toward public questions Mr. Hobson is much more of an old-time Federalist than a modern Democrat. His career will be watched with interest."

And the Atlanta *Georgian* (Dem.), with a good-natured dismissal of the dubious fame that a sensational press thrust upon the hero shortly after the sinking of the *Merrimac*, wishes the young man well in these words:

"Captain Hobson is yet a young man, as he is still in his thirty-sixth year. There can be no doubt that his purpose is a patriotic one in desiring to go to Congress. He believes with all the earnestness of his nature that the surest safeguard of peace for this republic is a strong navy, and he will do his best as a member of Congress to carry out the program he has advocated on the platform. His future career will be watched with as much interest as he has attracted in the past and the good wishes of a host of friends and admirers will go with him."




HOBSON'S CHOICE.
Now he prefers the kiss from the Democratic lady to any in the land.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

## GERMANY'S DENIAL OF DESIGNS ON BRAZIL.

THE charge that Germany is trying to gain a foothold in this hemisphere by building up a German settlement in Brazil which may some day revolt and become a German colony, has been repeated so often in our newspapers that Baron Speck von Sternberg, German Ambassador to the United States, comes out with an official denial of any such intention on Germany's part in an article in the May *North American Review*. Beginning with some figures that show that Germany's total emigration has dwindled "steadily and rapidly" in recent years, he makes the main point of his argument in the fact that the German emigration to South America is a mere trickle compared with the great stream coming to the United States. It is true, he says, that many Germans have settled in South Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Chile, but

"the offspring of the early settlers in South America have almost invariably renounced or lost their German citizenship. In this they were indirectly aided by the laws of their native country. While perpetuating their mother tongue, their German customs and manners, they have embraced the citizenship of their adopted country. In closest touch with the interests of their new fatherland, they have distinguished themselves as eager and successful promoters of its advancement and economic development. They have not the remotest thought of returning to their former homes. They are free from any hankering after political separation, which, if it were suggested to them, they would repudiate as a serious detriment to their own interests, and as irreconcilable with their allegiance to the country of their adoption. They stand aloof from revolutionary movements and internal political strifes. Guided by their characteristic orderliness, their habitual deliberation, and a correct understanding of the reciprocal relations between human right and duty, they are a bulwark of strength to the State, an element, in short, which has rendered infinite service in elevating the standard of civilization in the South-American republics."

The German Ambassador admits that at one time German public opinion raised its voice in favor of "diversion of German emigration from North to South America," but the cry was without effect. Many critics have maintained that the "Central Bureau of Information for Emigrants" is "instrumental in furthering a policy of expansion, which, by transplanting vast multitudes into Brazilian soil, hopes to pave the way for the realization of political aspirations in South America"; but he marshals facts and figures to prove that "there is not a shadow of truth in these allegations." His chief argument, however, is the statistical evidence that nearly every German who crosses the Atlantic comes to the United States. Thus, in 1904, 26,000 came to this country, while 350 went to Brazil and 316 to the rest of South America. Other years show similar figures. "It may be safely left to the intelligent reader to decide for himself," remarks the Ambassador, "whether these figures are really indicative of a well-planned German movement for the colonization of South America, and whether they really portend any danger to that continent." He goes on to say:

"It is a statistical fact that of its entire emigration Germany, in the average, sends over 96 per cent. to the United States. According to the model American immigration statistics, the influx of Germans into the Union during the period 1820 to 1870 amounted to 2,368,483, and during the period 1820 to 1903 to 5,138,091, or 25 per cent. of the alien arrivals in that country.

"The Federal Census of 1900 places the number of native Germans in the United States at 2,663,418, against a total population of 75,693,734. Mannhard is authority for the statement that the number of German immigrants now residing in the United States, together with their direct offspring, amounts to 26,000,000. The percentage of German blood circulating in the veins of the inhabitants of the United States Mr. Mannhard estimates at 33.56. German immigration has thus contributed vastly more to the upbuilding of the population of the United States than to that of any other country. Nor are there any present indications that the

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United States will cease to be the Mecca of German emigration. Of space available for settlement, there is still an abundance. On a land area which, according to American economists, could support a population of 800,000,000, there are at present only 80,000,000 inhabitants.

"Even now, German civilization, German language, prosperous German schools, churches, societies, and papers are everywhere throughout the United States in ample evidence. Yet, who ever thinks of speaking of a German peril in the United States? German immigration, on the contrary, is now, as ever, welcomed in the United States as a desirable influx, as an economic gain to the population. Equity demands that German emigration to South America be judged by the same standard, and that, instead of being denounced as a peril to the State, it be recognized as an increment to the population which, small tho it be, true to its mission, may be safely relied upon to contribute its full share to the progress and economic development of the South-American republics."

## LABOR CONDITIONS ON THE ISTHMUS.

IN one of the numerous articles now appearing on the Panama Canal zone, Mr. Lindsay Denison, writing in *Everybody's Magazine* for May, throws some light on the labor conditions on the Isthmus. Mr. Denison was one of the writers who went down to Panama shortly after the appearance of Poultney Bigelow's philippic. He found the whole picture far brighter than Mr. Bigelow had painted it, tho he doesn't pretend that conditions in the Canal zone are perfect. So far as labor is concerned, there are now about nineteen thousand men on the Canal pay-rolls. The reason that the dirt does not yet fly is that most of these men are still engaged in sanitary work, and in house and wharf building. As soon as these things are accomplished, the laborers will be transferred to the actual digging. It would be impracticable, thinks Mr. Denison, to have more than the present number of workmen on the Isthmus. Most of the men are Jamaicans. As Mr. Denison puts it, "Mr. Stevens says that the Jamaican does one-third of a man's work every day; Mr. Dauchy says, one-fifth of a man's work" Certain it is that the Americans have not yet learned to make the Jamaican work. In the words of Mr. Denison:

"The Jamaican negro is a sickening problem, but he has been made to work before and can be made to do so again once we find out how. The skilled laborers, and the foremen immediately in charge of the laborers, are men of sound sense, of some adventurous spirit—of which their going down to the Isthmus is the best evidence—and familiarity with their trades."

As yet, however, they are unavailing. In time, thinks Mr. Denison, we may develop foremen who can make the Jamaican earn his money as he did in the construction of the Costa Rican railways, "where he made a mighty good name for himself."

Anyhow, the Isthmus has been made as nearly healthful as any tropical country can be made. Decent and sanitary quarters have been provided for all the workmen. The sanitary work was put under the control of Col. W. C. Gorgas, "who knows more about the fighting of yellow fever than any man in the world." Colonel Gorgas, in the opinion of Mr. Denison, is one of the biggest men on the Isthmus. He has succeeded in almost totally destroying the yellow-fever mosquito there, and in every way he has made the place sanitary, Poultney Bigelow to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Denison deposes and says that in seven days he was approached by only two mosquitoes, and that these had been rendered so frail by Colonel Gorgas that Mr. Denison easily got the better of them. He found six thirty-bed emergency hospitals for sick laborers, and every day a hospital car runs over the railway from Panama to Colon and back, picking up acute and suspicious cases. By consequence, points out Mr. Denison, "only twenty-one out of one thousand Canal employees are daily reported ill and unfit for duty." Whereas in the New York Street-cleaning Department twenty-six men out of one thousand are daily reported ill and unfit for duty. Which goes to show that "Colonel Gorgas has made good."

The two most objectionable features of the Panama labor system found by Mr. Denison are, first, the pay department, and, second, the appearance of that gentle symbol of civilization, the labor agitator. The pay department is so inelastic that it takes ten days at least to pay the laborer for his hire. The Federal laws provide certain rules of checking, counter-checking, and certifying of pay-rolls. So that the department "is altogether occupied with the magnificent importance of its own routine and not at all with the necessity of shortening that routine." Says the writer, "I found men on the line of the Canal zone on February 13 who had not been paid for work finished on January 31. Later reports from the Isthmus, not reliable, tell me that seven days more elapsed before they were paid." The pay-roll for twenty-four hundred men, says Mr. Denison, weighed one hundred and three pounds. The Jamaican, concludes Mr. Denison, is a worse workman because of the pay system. This system, however, is now being overhauled by order of the President.

So far as concerns the labor agitator, Mr. Denison feels that he is the tool of those agencies and corporations "which are battling against the Canal's progress, which are seeking to undermine the President's determination for its rapid completion, which are behind the congressional delays, and the magnifying into an awful scandal of every possible excuse for discussion." They are a sign, he thinks, of the same influences that tend to cause strikes when, say, some Wall-street pirate wants to make war on a competitor's railways. One of the best means of warfare is to cause a strike. There is a feeling on the Isthmus, says Mr. Denison, that the agency of labor-unions will yet be employed on a large scale by the enemies of the Canal. "It is believed that the work of planting the seed has already begun."

## SENATOR ALDRICH'S OPPOSITION TO FREE ALCOHOL.

MANY papers join the New York *Journal of Commerce* in asking what Senator Aldrich represents. In the opinion of most of these papers the Senator seems to represent Standard Oil rather than Rhode Island. The trouble arises from Senator Aldrich's efforts to block the passage of the Free Alcohol bill in the Senate. In the House that bill was passed almost unanimously, Senator Aldrich to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill is a simple document providing that alcohol "may be withdrawn from bond without the payment of internal-revenue tax, for use in the arts and industries, and for fuel, light, and power"; but the liquid must be denaturized, that is, rendered unfit for use as a beverage or for medicinal purposes. The present tax is about two dollars a gallon. Senator Aldrich is quoted as saying that he finds the bill too late for any action by the Senate "based upon wise principles," and that he finds it necessary to have extensive hearings on the bill on account of the "faulty work done in the House." According to the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent, "young Mr. Rockefeller's father-in-law told those who called on him that free alcohol might be a good thing for manufacturers, but he could not see that it was necessary for light, heat, or fuel." He who runs may read this, says *The Journal of Commerce*, and adds:

"Now, does Mr. Aldrich represent in the Senate the State of Rhode Island or the Standard Oil Company and associated institutions, whenever anything in which they are concerned is to be touched by proposed legislation? Is he the servant of the public or the servant of the monopoly? If the latter, can he as such control the Finance Committee and determine the action of the Senate upon a subject in which the interests of the people of the United States happen to conflict with those of the oil monopoly? These are questions suggested by his own attitude and his known associations, and they are likely to be answered by events."

The American *Agriculturist*, which has the interests of the

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farmer at heart, assures Mr. Aldrich that Standard Oil is well able to look out for itself, but that denaturized alcohol will provide farmers as well as the community at large with cheap light, heat, and power. And the New York *Herald* observes:

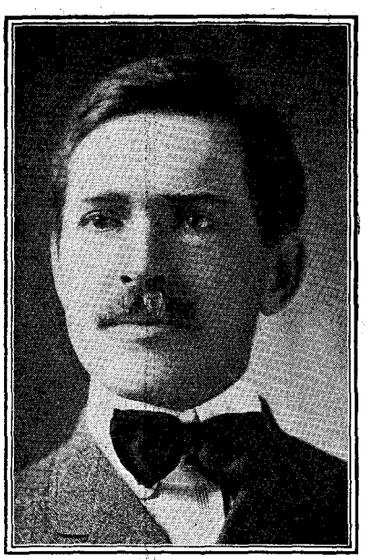
"Since Great Britain, Germany, and other nations more jealous than our own to guard the revenue from spirits are able to successfully do this and at the same time derive the enormous advantages of free industrial alcohol, there is no reason why we can not do it. It would be a very serious mistake for Senator Aldrich's committee to pigeonhole this bill."

Senator Aldrich's stand, if maintained, will, according to Washington despatches, seriously endanger Republican success in the fall elections. The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has already brought this fact to the Senator's attention. And even papers so orthodox Republican as the Philadelphia *Press* warn Mr. Aldrich against overreaching. Says *The Press*:

"We do not believe that Senator Aldrich will be found obstructing this alcohol bill to the point of preventing a vote upon it in the Senate. . . . Whoever is responsible for its defeat, if it is defeated, will have to bear a good deal of odium, and we do not believe that any one Senator will want to invite all the odium to center upon himself."

## THE PRESIDENT'S ARRAIGNMENT OF STANDARD OIL.

UPON this point all papers seem to be agreed: The President's message to Congress embodying the report of Commissioner Garfield's Standard-Oil investigation is "an epoch-making document." While some newspapers are of the opinion that much of what is wrong with the great corporations could have been righted by energetic work on the part of the Department of Justice, yet these same papers agree that the President's message will have a widespread influence on public opinion as well as on future legislation. Praise is given freely to Commissioner Garfield for his share in the work. He "has performed the chief public service of his career," thinks the New York *Times*. The New York *Sun* gives the President its unqualified approval and adds:



JAMES R. GARFIELD,
Who has hunted down the secret rebates of Standard Oil.

"Every power of the Federal Government, every foot-pound of energy in the Administration, should be directed fearlessly through the Department of Justice for the prosecution of the beneficiaries, both givers and takers, of the enormous system of secret rates described in Commissioner Garfield's report and exhibited by the President as the basis of his recommendations."

And yet, as the Washington correspondent of *The Sun* points out, "while the President and Commissioner Garfield return a verdict of 'guilty' against the Standard . . . they do not suggest that the company is to be prosecuted or is liable to prosecution." The President said in his message:

"The report shows that the Standard Oil Company has benefited enormously up almost to the present moment by secret rates, many of these secret rates being clearly unlawful. This benefit amounts to at least three-quarters of a million a year. This three-quarters of a million represents the profit that the Standard Oil Company obtains at the expense of the railroads; but of course the ultimate result is that it obtains a much larger profit at the expense of the public."

And, to be sure, Commissioner Garfield's message states flatly that the Standard Oil Company "has habitually received from the railroads, and is now receiving secret rates and other unjust and illegal discriminations." Out of 26,000,000 barrels of refined oil produced annually, the Standard produces 23,000,000, to such an extent has it driven out competition. The report abounds in detail. "We see no reason," says the New York *Times*, "why the secret rebate should not be crushed now for all time." And the Philadelphia *Press* observes:

"Both message and report have come at the psychological moment. They find the Senate debating. They offer proof of railroad abuses that have been denied. Public indignation will rise over the whole country. It will be impossible for the Senate longer to delay a measure demanded by justice and the people."

The New York *Evening Post* recalls that about a year ago S. C. T. Dodd, "one or two college presidents, Dr. Robert S. MacArthur and other Baptist clergymen, and the Baptist press were vigorously explaining that the company was conducted on the very highest plane." And *The Post* adds:

"These apologists are completely confounded by the report of Mr. Garfield. As the President and the Commissioner of Corporations sum it up, 'the Standard Oil Company has benefited enormously up almost to the present moment by secret rates'; the shipments of the Standard Oil have been 'falsely way-billed' and 'blind-billed'; many of the discriminations have been 'clearly in violation of the Interstate-Commerce law'; and most of the railroads, when discovered, have promptly stopped their illegal practises. These charges, sustained by detailed evidence, show that Standard Oil officers do not regard veracity as the chief of virtues; that their ethical principles are those of the strangler; and that in business rivalry they shrink from no treachery, however foul."

It would be wise, therefore, says the New York *Tribune*, "to extend and strengthen the powers of the Interstate-Commerce Commission, as the President suggests," and adds, "the railroads, if they are wise, will welcome a release from the pressure of rebate-seekers—a pressure which they have often felt unable to resist."

H. H. Rogers and John D. Archbold together with their general counsel, M. F. Elliott, promptly issued a statement protesting against the report and denying many of its allegations. "We say flatly," reads the statement, "that any assertion that the Standard Oil Company has been or is now knowingly engaged in practises which are unlawful is alike untruthful and unjust." They disclaim responsibility for the refusal of New England roads to prorate, and if the Interstate-Commerce law has been violated, they say, why hasn't the Commission taken action? Since the passage of that law, they assert, "our business has been conducted with scrupulous regard for its provisions." Upon this the New York *Journal of Commerce* observes: "There may be need of much sifting of evidence before final judgment can be passed, but there seems to be little doubt of the side upon which there is likely to be a strong bias and a motive for having matters appear in other than the true light. And the Philadelphia *Press* makes this comment:

"It is no answer for the Standard Oil to plead that it was not responsible for the refusal of two New England lines to prorate. This made the oil supply of New England cost $300,000 to $400,000 yearly more than it otherwise would. Technically, this was the act of the railroads alone. Practically, it was done under pressure from the Standard Oil, which could reach New England by water from its Pennsylvania pipe-lines."

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## LETTERS AND ART.

### NIETZSCHE'S INFLUENCE ON THE WOMEN NOVELISTS OF GERMANY.

MAIDENLY modesty, "that quality for which above all others the German reader was once accustomed to look in the works of women," is not a conspicuous characteristic of the new feminine fiction in Germany, says Prof. Otto Heller. At one time squeamish, he declares, "they are now frank beyond the frankness of Amélie Rives-Chanler and Ella Wheeler Wilcox, frank to the very limits of brutality, nay, even to the extent of sometimes overstepping them." This new frankness—which is not, we are assured, at all the result of a mere desire to shock—is traceable to the influence of that remarkable critic of modern civilization, Frederich Nietzsche. Such, at least, is the view expressed by Professor Heller (of Washington University, St. Louis), in his new book, "Studies in Modern German Literature." The writer calls attention to our ignorance concerning Germany's women novelists—in fact, he alleges a "widespread tho unpardonable American ignorance of contemporary German literature"—and he states that we commit a grievous error in denying a hearing to what the most capable women of Germany have to say through the medium of fiction. The heroines for whom these novelists plead "a ruthless self-affirmation," he explains, "are not of the common run of people, but of a class scarcely extant among us; they are nearly always artists." He thinks that since we tolerate the "yellow" daily, we can not, without hypocrisy, "proscribe any seriously meant book or class of books in the name of public morals," and he reflects somewhat sardonically, that "we need have little apprehension lest our own types of the overman, the trust magnate and the political boss, catch the infection and apply their overgrown sense of individuality to a sphere other than the material." As to the extent of the tendency, directly traceable to the philosophy of Nietzsche, the author writes:

"The most potent influence that is at work in the German literature of to-day partakes of the nature of a grimly resolute striving for the fullest individual freedom. The effect of the new rebellion sown by the daring genius of Nietzsche is clearly manifest in the turn taken by the plea, in fiction, for the woman cause. The rights of personality, which were formerly subordinated to considerations of the general welfare, are now loudly emphasized. The leading women emancipators of to-day extol the 'creative' life above the life sanctioned by social agreement, and do not question the right of the individual to break through the accepted moral formulas. They utterly reject the gospel of patience, which women love so much to observe and still more to preach. And while the old accusations of tyranny are still hurled against the ruling sex with the undiminished vigor of old, not a little criticism, intemperate and sometimes savage, is directed against the meek and stolid submissiveness of the women themselves. There is a degree of danger in this fanatical agitation for unchecked liberty, and it can not be denied that such teaching may prove fatal to a few unsteady heads. There are two ways of dealing with such a situation. In this country, where literary fashions bow to the dictates of public opinion, we choose to suppress the dangerous doctrine by smothering its utterance in fine indignation. In Germany, on the other hand, the fullest discussion of heterodoxy is freely tolerated. The Germans realize that progress in culture can only spring from a soil constantly plowed up by controversy."

The feminine literature of to-day, the author declares, is an integral factor in the general intellectual life. "Recent German fiction has emerged from the era of uncompromising realism with a zest for psychological inquiry, and in the natural order of things women become more deeply inquisitive about themselves. At the same time they realize more fully than before their special gift and superior aptitude for detailed observation, and to their minute and honest account of themselves we owe an enlarged knowledge of woman's character." Gabriele Reuter and Helene Boehlau are mentioned as preeminent agitators of the woman cause. Says the writer:

CLARA VIEBIG. GABRIELE REUTER. HELENE BOEHLAU. RICARDA HUCH.

FOUR REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN NOVELISTS OF PRESENT-DAY GERMANY.

"Both strike out boldly for a fuller liberty, but they also seek to deepen the sense of woman toward her new obligations. Reuter's famous novel, 'Aus guter Familie' ('Well Bred'), pleads in spirited fashion against coercion in every form whatsoever; by insinuation, the authoress includes marriage, an institution devised by the despotism of man and acquiesced in by the slavish cowardice of woman. . . . . .

"Helene Boehlau is no less emphatic than Gabriele Reuter, but very much more forcible. . . . Two entirely different groups of novels have come from her pen. The earlier ones, incited by a close touch with Goethean culture—Helene Boehlau grew up in Weimar—radiate a sunny humor, but bear not at all on vital issues. Later on, Nietzsche supersedes Goethe as Boehlau's lodestar. Henceforth she extols the new, intoxicating passion of life that makes a demigod of him who will desert the beaten paths and, with a new-won consciousness, gain the power of wresting joy from each phenomenon as it reveals itself anew. This sovereign power, to Nietzsche and his disciples, is the sublimated life which alone is worth living. An almost sacred wrath against the

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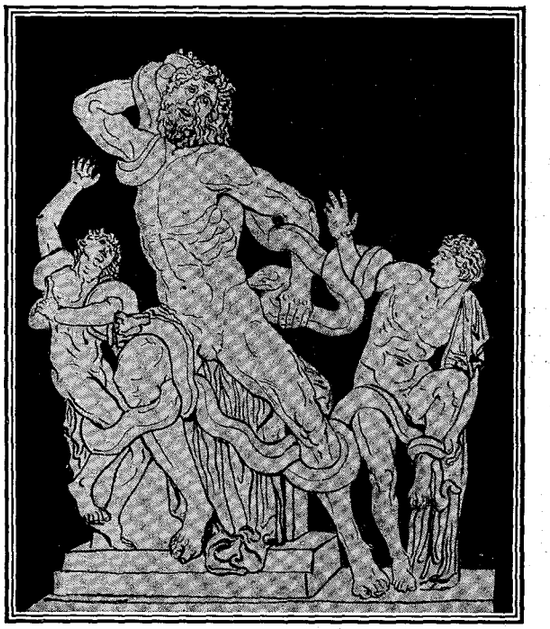
The group as we have known it.



As it will appear when correctly restored.

THE LAOCOON AS IT IS AND AS IT SHOULD BE.

meager contentment of the female philistine as well as against the rapacity of her male tyrant burns in Boehlau's intemperate harangues. . . . . .

"Aside perhaps from her faith in the possibilities of womankind, Helene Boehlau is a thoroughgoing disciple of Nietzsche. As such she sets her face against the prevailing mope-eyed conception of human destiny which takes the form of either complacent optimism or indolent pessimism. To her way of thinking, the culmination of the fuller life lies in its supreme moments, be they moments of achievement or defeat."

Clara Viebig is mentioned as the most conspicuous German authoress at the present moment. "She is the leading apostle of the anti-emancipation doctrine of Laura Marholm—the doctrine that woman is but a fragmentary work of nature, and needs to be completed by the union with man." The two most promising among the younger set of German authoresses, he states, are followers in the footsteps of Nietzsche. One of these is Sophie Hoechstetter, "tho in the interpretation of the master Zarathustra she exhibits a greater freedom of thought than most other disciples." Hans von Kahlenberg (whose real name is Helene von Montbart) is described as an even more "resolute agitator" and "a far more convincing realist." "It would not be easy to name a writer of either sex so entirely unsentimental as Hans von Kahlenberg, or one with a finer ear for the hollowness of 'official morality' and a keener eye for the sores that eat their way through the German body social. Upon these cancerous spots she advances composedly with the surgeon's blade, which she wields in no gingerly way and without first administering anesthetics." Among many others of lesser fame, Ricarda Huch is finally named as proving that woman is not excluded by natural limitations from the higher realms of creative art. Less a devotee than the others mentioned, her art has yet "been electrified by a spark from Nietzsche's wayward genius."

**The Real Laocoon.**—The famous Laocoon group which inspired Lessing's great critical essay and which has been reproduced many thousand times all over the civilized world, does not, it now transpires, truly represent the Greek original. For, in the course of time certain parts of the figure had been lost, and when four centuries ago this monumental work of ancient Hellenic art was discovered, an efficient artist was entrusted with the task of completing the group. Art critics, so far, were under the impression that the additions were exactly in accordance with the original. Certain it is that the restoration was very ingenious, but we learn from the *Weltspiegel*, of Berlin, that an Austrian scholar, Dr. Ludwig Pollack, was so fortunate as to find a small ancient copy of this original, from which it appears that, in his substitution of the missing arms of the father and of the son at his right, the renaissance artist had not carried out the intentions of the Greek sculptor. The management of the museum of the Vatican, we read, has already ordered a restoration of the group in accordance with Dr. Pollack's discovery. "There can be no doubt," says the *Weltspiegel*, "that it gains considerably in beauty by the change; for the colossal conception of the unknown Greek master is thereby expressed more clearly and with a finer symmetry." Dr. Pollack is a classical archeologist of note. He is an Imperial Austrian councilor, and lives at Rome.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A GREAT LIBRARIAN.

"A MAN who spent all his life among books, and had an unequaled knowledge of their contents"—such is *The Athenæum's* description of the late Dr. Richard Garnett, who for nearly half a century was connected with the famous library and reading-room of the British Museum. By his death at the age of seventy-two, says the same paper, we lose "one of the most accomplished literary figures of our time." After commenting upon his wide range of reading and the marvelous retentive power of his encyclopedic mind, it adds that "such learning is rare at any time, and especially in the present age, in which the hurry of competition and premature specialization have almost eliminated the all-round scholar." According to *The Saturday Review*, Dr. Garnett was "one of the most book-learned men of his time"; and *The Spectator* describes him as an admirable specimen of the unselfish scholar who amasses learning only to impart it as widely and freely as possible to his fellows. "His vast erudition," adds the latter paper, "was untainted by pedantry, as the graceful quality of his original work shows, while his nature was of that benevolent type which at once converts acquaintances into friends." In regard to his services to the British Museum, it seems generally

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agreed that few men have done more to render that great storehouse of culture accessible to the public. His connection with the British Museum began at the age of sixteen. Twenty-four years later he became superintendent of the reading-room, and from 1890 until his retirement in 1899 he was "keeper of printed books." *The Athenæum* makes the following brief survey of his purely literary labors:

"Beginning with a volume of poetry in 1858, he wrote a great many books—too much, perhaps, for his reputation, since several of his contributions to various series, reprints, etc., represented general competence rather than the special aptitude or research which ought to justify such performances. His scholarship in Italian was uncommon, and led to a capital 'History of Italian Literature' (1898). . . . His clear, easy style and wonderful range were well exhibited in the comprehensive 'English Literature: an Illustrated Record,' in four volumes, which he produced in conjunction with Mr. Gosse (1903-4). He had a kindly humor and gifts of fantasy which ought to have made a success of his charming collection of stories, 'The Twilight of the Gods' (1888). It failed, however, to secure due recognition, and was the most desired of 'remainders' among the *cognoscenti* until a new edition of it was issued in 1903. . . . As a critic he was admirably catholic and judicious as a rule, tho he lacked, perhaps, the Promethean touch which makes criticism creative. He ranks high as a translator of foreign languages, especially of the 'Greek Anthology.'"

THE LATE DR. RICHARD GARNETT.

For nearly half a century he was connected with the British Museum library. "Such learning as his is rare at any time, but especially in the present age when specialization has almost eliminated the all-round scholar."

His verse has been described elsewhere as "cultivated," and his prose as "strong in knowledge and admirable in form." The London *Morning Post* tells us further:

"Dr. Garnett had already written lives of Carlyle, Emerson, Milton, and Blake. He had for many years been the chronicler of contemporary German literature. He was a competent critic of modern English poetry. He has tried his own hand at English verse and at the translation of foreign verse. The man who did all this was certainly in point of training and acquirements on the first plane. Yet he had not enjoyed the advantages which are conventionally supposed to be necessary to the attainment of that level. He had had no university training, having been from a boy engaged in the museum, where his father had served before him. That he made himself what he was in knowledge, in character, and in humanity is a striking testimony to the value of the library of which he was an ornament and of the tradition which is there established."

Says the London *Tribune*:

"Dr. Garnett's career would be notable if only as a proof that life in the company of books need not chill and narrow a man's sympathies or dry up his imagination. From another point of view he was a prominent exception to the general tendency to specialize which marks our age. Like the old humanists, Dr. Garnett took all literature as his province and wrote upon the most varied subjects with equal fluency."

Since his death it has become known that the anonymous work "De Flagello Myrteo: Thoughts and Fancies on Love" is also from the pen of Dr. Garnett. Many will be surprised, perhaps, to learn that so modern a scholar as Dr. Garnett "had considerable knowledge of and belief in the science of astrology."

## OUR CHANGING STANDARDS OF BEAUTY.

AFTER visiting any contemporary exhibition of paintings and contemplating the idealism represented, for instance, in Burne-Jones's pictures or Charles Dana Gibson's faces, a walk among the Grecian marbles in the British Museum, says the London *Outlook*, will convince most observant minds that "the increasing socialization of the race is affecting its esthetic standards." All Western culture is still so much under the influence of Greek standards of beauty that "we are perhaps inclined to overlook the character of changes that may be taking place." What the character of this transition is, as far, at least, as it relates to our standards of female beauty, *The Outlook* undertakes to indicate. We quote in part:

"As a rule the philosophers followed the Greeks in merely identifying the beautiful with the best. Hogarth hardly went so far. His celebrated 'line of beauty,' and his equally celebrated curved 'line of grace,' which give us such pleasure in the female figure, were supposed to be associated with variety. It was Schopenhauer, of all the philosophers, who came nearest to the modern evolutionary standpoint by associating the qualities into which he analyzed the beautiful with ideas. . . .

"With the development of the Darwinian theory of evolution our theories of standards of personal beauty were considerably clarified. It became evident that the qualities which we admire in types of female loveliness were all consciously or subconsciously connected with ideas which were themselves, in the last resort, in some manner related to utility. This appeared simple enough at first, and not so very different from the Greek conception of beauty as representing the ideal of fitness. But the disturbing influence introduced into esthetics was enormous. For it became evident that, if this view were right, there had never been any fixed and permanent ideal of the beautiful, and that our standards of taste must be in a continual state of change. . . .

"The accepted canons of tradition still, no doubt, to a large extent rule us. But so pronounced is the change, nevertheless, that no observant person can walk through the art-galleries of Europe at the present day and remain altogether unconscious of it. Many of the representations of the female face and figure to be seen in some of the masterpieces of the Flemish and other schools might, if we had the courage to admit it and perhaps also the power of judging the creations apart from the qualities of the artist, be conceivably regarded not so much as ideals of beauty as types of female ugliness. Even if we regard the great creative types of the ancient civilizations, it is remarkable how far we seem to have traveled. Probably no modern artist secure in appealing to the popular taste would venture to give a female figure the waist or the neck or even the chin of the Venus of Melos. Still less, perhaps, would he venture to repeat the lines of the Venus of the Capitol. In many of the representations of the female face by the Greek sculptors it may be noticed that while the upper part of the face, probably as representing the intellectual qualities, continues to give us the highest esthetic pleasure, the lower part does not do so to the same extent. A slight element of coarseness, and perhaps of cruelty, is probably suggested to the modern mind. The head of Juno after Polycletus is an example of what is perhaps generally true of the idealization of the female face by the Greeks. If we regard the esthetic standards of the race as ultimately

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related to social utilities, it is inevitable that we must think of considerable change as having taken place and as being still in progress. The sensuousness of e rlier types of female beauty does not satisfy the modern mind. There is a craving for more than even the passive strength and intellectuality of the female face as the Greek genius rendered it immortal in marble. We crave even for more than the eternal motherhood of woman as medieval Europe sought to represent it in its masterpieces of coloring. What the modern artist seems to be driven, by the race craving, to bring to the birth is the face of an ethical type which shall add something to all that was in the past; that face of which we even now catch occasional glimpses; the face which shall suggest to us something of the spirit of the universal sympathy, the universal tolerance, the universal refinement of the future for which humanity yearns. As Tolstoy justly points out, the perception underlying and inspiring all the religious thought of the age is the consciousness that the well-being of the race lies in the brotherhood of man. It is a consciousness which leans more into the infinite than any similar conception in the past, for it embraces a consciousness of brotherhood even with those in the unborn future. The changes which are taking place in our standards of taste and personal beauty are probably the changes which are struggling to transform this perception into feeling."

## GORKY'S NEW PLAY.

THAT life in Russia is empty, trivial, morally and intellectually contemptible; that the provinces have little to expect but misery and wrong from the vain, complacent, "superior" representatives of the capital—these assertions, according to a French review, form the burden of Maxim Gorky's latest play, "The Barbarians." At this moment the presence among us of the famous author and revolutionist gives additional interest to the story of his new drama, as outlined by E. Semienoff in the *Mercure de France* (Paris). "The Barbarians" was preceded by "The Children of the Sun," a powerfully realistic piece of work which was produced a few months ago on the Moscow and St. Petersburg stages, and described at the time in these columns. In the earlier play the author depicted the conflict between the ignorant masses, superstition-ridden and degraded, and the "Intellectuals" pursuing culture and unselfishly working for the welfare of their country. Gorky is fond of contrasts and struggles, of which Russian life is full. In "The Barbarians" he finds his contrast between the manners and morals of provincial Russians and those of alert, worldly-wise, progressive men from the capital. Neither set of types is spared by Gorky; in fact, "The Barbarians" may be considered as embodying another attack on the "culture" of the intelligencia, for there is much in common between it and "Summer Folk," the play which preceded "The Children of the Sun," and for which Gorky subsequently apologized to the Intellectuals, saying that it was as inartistic as it was unjust. "The Barbarians" is quite as pessimistic a work as "Summer Folk," for there is hardly a noble character in it.

Mr. Semienoff's summary of the plot is as follows:

We are in a small provincial city. Its inhabitants are not a very interesting lot. Its aristocracy is represented by Dr. Makaroff, who is hopelessly in love with the cruel Nadine Monakhoff; the chief of police, who hates "trouble" and prefers good dinners and gambling; the rich merchant Redozouboff, almost illiterate but very ambitious, and a candidate for mayor; two ladies from the fashionable world who are accidentally placed in this environment, one of whom is contented and quite at home, while the other, Lydia, a young woman separated from her husband, is dissatisfied with the triviality and emptiness of the life of the petty, obscure city and craves excitement and pleasure.

Around these principal personages are grouped the local officials, the small landowners, the idlers, and confidence men, the whole crowd of typical Russian provincials. These people exist, eat, drink (especially), love (in their primitive, simple way), amuse themselves crudely, and have no thought of the universal life or of the social question.

Suddenly a big stone is thrown into this stagnant pool. Two engineers arrive from the capital to superintend railroad construction work. One, Tziganoff, is an old reprobate who still makes a fine appearance and has no notion of "settling down"; the other, Tcherkoune, a younger man, who is devoted to his work and has a serious mind and a purpose in life. The latter is married, but he does not care for his wife, Anna, who is dull, commonplace, and unattractive. He had known Lydia at the capital, and now he finds himself inclined to fall in love with her, as she has beauty, intelligence, spirit. His wife, however, is as jealous as she is uninteresting, and, naturally, she is not pleased with the turn of affairs.

Unfortunately, Nadine, who is indifferent to her husband and dreams of a romantic hero of the French-novel type, and who is impetuous, reckless, and passionate, finds the embodiment of her dreams in the young engineer, who is wholly unaware of his "conquest" and has done nothing to further it. On the other hand, his colleague, Tziganoff, has undertaken a regular "siege" against Nadine and incidentally has promised to initiate the local youth into the delights of dissipation and amorous intrigue.

Tziganoff, indeed, typifies the "barbarians," who invade the sleepy province and bring with them the poisoned fruits of sham "culture," not healthy, progressive ideas, science, and art and humanism, but the external things, the ambitions, the temptations, the vanity of civilization.

Another of the "barbarians" belongs to a very different class. It is Tcherkoune's assistant, a student named Loukine, a "political offender," who has been in prison for his propaganda work. Loukine is a faithful worker and helps Tcherkoune to organize and start the enterprise, but he feels the need of larger and more fruitful, more heroic and unselfish activity. The revolutionary movement "claims him," he holds, and he must depart.

But he does not go alone. He is accompanied by young Katia, the daughter of the old, greedy, reactionary merchant, a girl of noble impulses who has been "converted" and emancipated by Loukine, and who leaves home and family for the sake of the cause and the man who has introduced her to the new, great life. Tziganoff has corrupted the merchant's son; Loukine has taken away his daughter and made a social and political rebel of her. The old merchant is furious against the student, but the real barbarian does not offend him.

Other difficulties and complications follow the "invasion." The doctor, seeing that Nadine loves not him, but the young engineer, tries to kill himself and fails. Nadine does not succeed in winning the sincere love of Tcherkoune, who, however, is not strong enough to resist her charms. Between these two a situation develops which causes Nadine remorse, shame, and sorrow, and she finally commits suicide, her husband blaming the "barbarians" for the tragedy and asking them: "Why have you killed a human being? Why have you poisoned and destroyed one existence?"

But the province is not absolutely conquered. It has its revenge on the barbarians. The manly, strong, masterful Tcherkoune, whose life opened so auspiciously, and who promised so much good to his country, to his profession, gradually succumbs to the insidious, demoralizing influences of the empty, animal life of the provincial town. He begins to neglect his duties; he fails to expose a theft on the part of a grafting contractor; he loses his independence, his resolution, his love of activity. Even in affairs of the heart he becomes irresolute, weak, shallow. The barbarian is shorn of his powers and becomes an indolent, petty, mean-spirited provincial.

This play, says Mr. Semienoff, is in Gorky's first manner and shows his wonderful gift of observation and his knowledge of Russian life in all its phases. As a study, a picture of provincial existence, it is admirable in its truth and realism; but whether it is dramatic enough to succeed on the stage is doubtful.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## LITERARY NOTES.

MR. BLISS PERRY, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, was recently appointed to the famous Smith professorship of belles-lettres in Harvard University. Among his predecessors in this chair were Longfellow and Lowell.

ACCORDING to the *Berlingske Tidende* (Copenhagen) of March 20, the Loubat prize of 3,500 kroner (about $1,000) is to be awarded on March 21, 1907, by the Royal Swedish Academy of Science, History, and Antiquities at Stockholm for the best work published during the last five years in Swedish, Norwegian, or Danish, and treating of American archeology, ethnography, history, or numismatics.

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### A SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF THE MEANING OF LIFE.

THIS is a problem that has bothered many wise men—prophets, philosophers, and scientists. According to Dr. Bridon, a French psychologist, the way to get at it is to study what he calls the "scale of sentiments." By learning the relative value of the various emotions and the means whereby they are excited we may, he says, know the value that should be attributed to life's different phases. When we have learned this, we shall know the meaning of life itself. What are these emotions, and how shall we rank them? Dr. Bridon writes in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

"We give the name 'emotion' to all variations of functional equilibrium that are sufficiently lasting and extended to affect consciousness. All emotion . . . tends to diffuse into all parts of the organism, owing to the solidarity of the nerve-elements. At first it would seem that this irradiation ought to be proportional to the intensity of the initial excitation; but if we compare the effects of an identical impression we shall recognize that the distribution of emotive currents has characteristic inequalities corresponding to the intellectual disposition of the subject. Thus a slight tickling may provoke a moderate laugh or violent protestations. So, of two children at a circus, one shows his joy by leaps, gestures, and cries, while the other contents himself with a smile. . . . Shall we say that the latter is less amused than his comrade? Which of the two will have more to tell on the morrow? . . . The new-born babe expresses his satisfaction by drawing up his legs; he does not smile until he is two or three months old. . . . The eyes represent a faculty of the first order, and their entry into action is relatively late. . . . In general the movements of the face represent a more intelligent kind of satisfaction, in the series of affective manifestations, than the bending of the back and the drawing up of the legs, but even these express more precise feelings than the acceleration of the heart or the general congestion of the skin. . . . . .

"This may be summed up by saying that the center of gravity of the movement rises with the intellectual value of the sentiment. On the contrary, the more confused the perception, the more the emotion tends to disperse into the instinctive channels. . . . By inverse action, when the primitive activities are excited the irradiations throw the thought into disorder and do not allow it to keep on the elevated planes proper to it. We can not dwell on delicate sentiments when suffering from colic or nausea. Continued reflection requires slowness and regularity, and as these were developed late in the evolution of living creatures, they have only relative stability, and their coordinating power is easily dissociated by an unaccustomed grouping of visceral sensations."

The author's elaboration of his subject is too long to be followed closely here. He shows that the quality of emotion, as exhibited by characteristic movements, rises steadily with the growth of the individual and of the race; and he deduces from the facts a plea for repression of the emotions. Openly expressed emotion, extreme vivacity in joy or grief, means, he says, lack of intellectual value in the emotion. The most elevated joy, the deepest sorrow, are purely mental, and scarcely manifest themselves outwardly. Mr. Bridon believes that this may be expressed in the most general manner by saying:

"The quality of the sentiments rises in proportion as their special data are illuminated by intellectual synthesis."

He goes on, in conclusion:

"There are as many scales in the affective values as there are degrees in moral progress; thence arise the variety of characters and of individual passions. The delicacy of the merchant is not that of the man of the world, and the soldier's point of honor is not the ideal of the philanthropist. We have observed above that very exclusive preoccupation creates in the scale of emotions a local excess of development, that is to say a point of strength that becomes almost a point of stoppage. Every enthusiast appreciates in an exclusive way a phase of life that he holds to be above all others, and refuses to look beyond it. The sporting man despises the contemplations of the artist; . . . the impressionist attaches little importance to the composition of a picture, being satisfied with the color reflections; the man of letters delights in the traditional formulas and reveries, hating the quiet optimism and assurance of the scientist. And nevertheless each of these preferences is of value in the general perfection only as a partial function. Each affection keeps its value only as it observes the proportion that corresponds to the progress of the whole; it becomes unbalancing when it exalts certain faculties so far as to hinder the development of the others. The law of progression by scale imposes itself on our whole existence; by teaching us the relative quality of the sentiments it shows us the meaning of life and the value that we should attach to its various phases." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. WILLIAM LEE HOWARD.
"Place no barriers, subjectively or objectively," he says, "against football."

### FOOTBALL AS AN AID TO MORAL HEALTH.

THAT the suppression or limitation of such games as football would work very serious moral injury to the youth of the country is asserted in *The Medical Record* (New York, April 7) by Dr. William Lee Howard, of Baltimore. Dr. Howard looks upon even the riotous demonstrations of the spectators as a valuable "expression of normal physical energy," and he commends some features of the game that are apt to be minimized by its apologists. He says:

"As a physician who daily sees mental and moral instabilities—the result of indifferent fathers, coddling mothers, and complacent teachers—I say to college authorities: Place no barriers, subjectively or objectively, against football. . . . I have deep feeling in this matter, and say without reservation that a boy with a broken leg from football has a far brighter outlook for future success in life than the coddled son of a mother who will not look physiological facts in the face and learn that physical expression of activity is the only healthy channel for the expenditure of youthful energy, and, if prevented, this energy will be wasted along the line of immorality which will leave scars and wounds that last throughout a miserable existence. . . . . .

"Training for football teaches hygiene and instructs in the laws of nature. Take a boy away from such influences and let him be under those who would substitute mild games and effeminate ideas, and under these conditions the youth can not be himself. Dissimulation is the mother of lies, and as the teacher is, so will be the youth. Any college professor who has kept *en rapport* with the trend of student affairs realizes that the *morale* of the undergraduates is better than that of twenty years ago. This is not due to religious training or didactic moral instruction—in fact, there is little of these latter puritanical ideas left—but is due to football and all that its good influence implies. . . . . .

"Explosion of physical energy is the birthright of every healthy youth, and any attempt, advisory or otherwise, to suppress this bubbling activity is an injustice to the growing man. Let rules be made governing the management of games and eligibility of players, but allow nothing that will discourage the cultivation of the normal spirit of resistance. A spirit of non-resistance under provocation or in athletic contests is unmanly, craven, and belongs to the unsexed. A boy to be a man must have the physical fighting instinct. If his school and college days are properly directed this instinct will be diverted to football, wrestling, or boxing, and rightly but roughly directed. We want no pietetic odor around

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boys' games, nor any atmosphere of timidity; but strong, virile, rough, dangerous, if you will, contests that make against moral and physical degeneration.

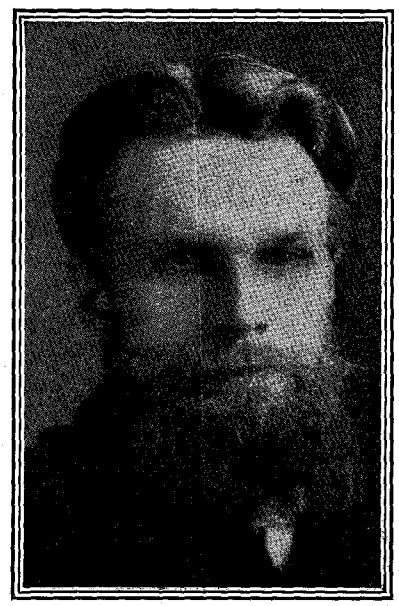
"I am speaking only of the true spirit of resistance. The *saeva animi tempestas* of anger is an entirely different form of explosion. The youth with a quarrelsome, bullying nature finds no place in college games; he is an antisocial being who is either harshly and successfully corrected or ostracized. Football contests have been the channel through which normal youthful energy has been properly directed and many a youth made into a self-governing man who otherwise would have been a physical and moral nonentity."

Dr. Howard believes that what he calls "the penetrating indirect effect of football" is the beneficial factor among the mass of students, extending even to the preparatory schools, where it has great power for molding character. The boy learns to subordinate self to school interest and to eliminate any selfish traits that he may have brought from home. Both here and at college he cultivates a feeling of emulation for strength and health and thus absorbs hygienic knowledge and physiological facts which no amount of teaching or reading would impart. That the rough games at the schools eliminate some of the physically unfit, Dr. Howard also accounts a valuable factor, since too many undeveloped youths have in former years gone from the coeducational high schools to colleges where their careers were shortened through inability to withstand the physical pressure. He goes on:

"The beneficial influence of football is exerted on the student masses throughout the country; enters the homes where the schoolboys read with avidity the latest college news, and sends the blood rushing through the veins of the tired father. Both at school and college it brings out ideas of students in writings and debates who otherwise would be non-interested and slothful. Studies in strategy become interesting, and conversation is free from silly gossip and salacious tales. It offers opportunities for discussion which often arouse the slow thinker and the indolent. It teaches respect for deeds, for self-sacrifice, and consistency of purpose. It teaches all students diet, regimen, and the necessity of keeping the body clear of its poisons. These important details in developing the youth into a healthy, normal man can not be enforced with any regularity by rules laid down by college authorities. Youths, like their arboreal ancestors, hate the monotony of method. The standard set by the football squad is followed without any knowledge of compulsion, and hence has its excellent effects. Even the most slothful will sporadically indulge in some form of rough exercise, which acts as a purgative in eliminating through the normal vent excessive physical energy.

"Sons, fathers, sisters, all receive physical benefit from witnessing football games. But it is in the student spectators that the healthful influence is mostly seen. The psychic excitement before the game which has kept the student mass keyed up to explosive tension has opened the veins and arteries, kept the heart rhythm vacillating and the nervous system active. The training, the condition of the men, the reason for certain details of life are all actively followed. The physical relief which comes from witnessing the game is well marked. The howling, yelling horde of adolescents, their dancing and singing, grotesque costumes and ridiculous rimes and the apparently mad leaders, are not signs of reversion to our savage ancestors, but an expression of normal physical energy. This howling and physical expression of enthusiasm produces an erethitic intoxication at an age when every artery, vein, and muscle can respond to tension and flushing, enlarging the caliber of blood-vessels, and forcing the blood to irrigate newly growing fibers and cells. It is a grand feeding process, and the psychic activities respond to the normal stimulus. . . . . .

"Eliminate any of the risks in the game, suppress any of the powerful animal instincts which the game must bring out, throw a mantle of pedantic authority over the rules, and you will bring about an atmosphere of timidity and effeminacy which will rob football of all its direct benefit to our youths and young men."



MR. HAVELOCK ELLIS,
Who reflects upon the psychology of yellow.

## THE PSYCHOLOGY OF YELLOW.

YELLOW is certainly in disfavor among the modern nations of the Western world. Why is this? Among primitive peoples the delight in it seems almost universal, and with children it is a favorite color. Throughout all Asia it is held almost in veneration, and in the ancient Egyptian, Greek, and Roman civilizations it was also in favor. Yet investigation shows that among adults in the European races it is most frequently disliked, and its connotations are almost always disagreeable. Why are "yellow literature" and "yellow dog" terms of contempt? In *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, May) Mr. Havelock Ellis tries to trace the meaning of this class of feeling between the modern European world, on the one side, and, on the other, the ancient classic world and the universal sentiments of Asia. He concludes that the psychology of yellow presents problems that are peculiarly difficult. He writes:

"It is not obvious why we should have ceased to delight in a color that to the men of another age and of another continent has seemed so precious, the color of the sun, of gold and of corn, of honey and of amber. It is still a very familiar color to us, alike in sunlight and artificial light, and when not too intense is in no degree fatiguing to the sense-organs; harmonious tones of yellow, indeed, in the scheme of the decoration of a room, are for many, perhaps for most, people highly agreeable to live in. Nor can we claim that our dislike to yellow reveals a more refined esthetic sensibility than the ancients possessed, for the painter knows nothing of this antipathy. . . . . .

"It was clearly the advent of Christianity that introduced a new feeling in regard to yellow, leading, as Magnus has remarked, to a preference for the dark end of the spectrum. In very large measure, no doubt, this was merely the outcome of the whole of the Christian revulsion against the classic world and the reflection of everything which stood as the symbol of joy and pride. Red and yellow were the favorite colors of that world. The love of red was too firmly rooted in human nature for even Christianity to overcome it altogether, but yellow was a point of less resistance, and here the new religion triumphed. Yellow became the color of envy.

"In some measure, however, this feeling may have been not so much a reaction as the continuation of a natural development. The classic world had clearly begun, as savages have begun everywhere, with an almost exclusive delight in red, even an almost exclusive attention to it, and for Homer, as for the Arabs, the rainbow was predominantly red; yellow had next been added to the attractive colors; very slowly the other colors of the spectrum began to win attention. Thus Democritus substituted green for yellow in the list of primary colors previously given by Empedocles. It was at a comparatively late period that blue and violet became interesting or even acquired definite names. The invasion of Christianity happened in time to join in this movement along the spectrum. . . . . .

"Yellow became the color of jealousy, of envy, of treachery. Judas was painted in yellow garments and in some countries Jews were compelled to be so dressed. In France in the sixteenth century the doors of traitors and felons were daubed with yellow. In Spain heretics who recanted were enjoined to wear a yellow cross as a penance, and the Inquisition required them to appear at public *autos da fé* in penitential garments and carrying a yellow candle."

Mr. Ellis believes that the primitive and classic glorification of

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yellow has not absolutely died out, but has been transferred to the word "golden." The poets use "yellow" with extreme parsimony as compared with "red," but "gold" and "golden" constantly recur, always with a suggestion of beauty and splendor and joy. This is, for example, very marked in Keats. Among our modern poets, Mr. Ellis notes, "golden" has come very largely to mean what is beautiful or delightful. In this treatment, it will be observed, the disfavor into which yellow seems to have fallen as a color is ascribed wholly to its associations. The writer, however, is not quite sure that this is the whole story, as some curious facts seem to point to an instinctive dislike to the color among some individuals. For instance, it is recorded of a blind man whose sight was restored by an operation for cataract, that the first time he saw yellow he became nauseated. Was this a direct effect, or had he been told the name of the color, with which he had been led by association to connect disagreeable things? Mr. Ellis does not undertake to decide. He concludes:

"However that may be, the strange history of yellow in the human mind and its striking vicissitudes are not only full of interest, but they really bring us up to a great problem which the psychologist must constantly face under a myriad of aspects: the respective parts which must be assigned to the innate properties of the psychic organism and to the temporary reactions it has acquired under the influence of a slowly shifting environment. How far, the psychologist must so often ask himself, am I investigating the intrinsic qualities of the stream of consciousness? How far am I registering the images reflected from its banks?"

## NEW MOTOR RAILWAY-COACH

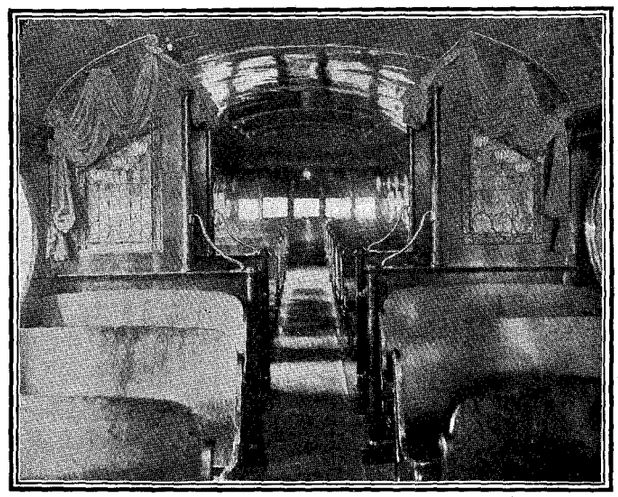
A NEW gasoline motor-coach, designed for the Union Pacific Railroad and noteworthy for its curious outward appearance, which is more like that of a torpedo-boat than a railway passenger vehicle, is described in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, April 14). Says the writer:

"This was built in the Omaha shops and has been under preliminary tests in that vicinity. The present car is specially designed for climbing grades and has several new arrangements, the most conspicuous of which is the ventilation of the cars, the windows being round, similar to port-holes on steamships, and is air-, water, and dustproof. The car has also a side entrance in the middle of the car instead of at the end.

"The first trial run made developed good climbing ability over the grades, developing a speed of 40 miles an hour with ease. The new method of ventilation fairly well avoids the close and sometimes foul atmospheric conditions so often encountered in electric and other cars; sufficiently so to predict complete success in this direction. The vibration and noise of the engine were largely eliminated and the mechanism of the car worked splendidly on this trial run. The Union Pacific officials were much pleased and believe that the final result of these experiments will show this car to be a most perfect car of the kind."

From a description issued by the railway company we condense the following interesting paragraphs:

"The car is capable of a speed of from 40 to 60 miles an hour. It is easily controlled by one operator, and can be stopped and backed up at will, altho the car is designed to run in one direction.

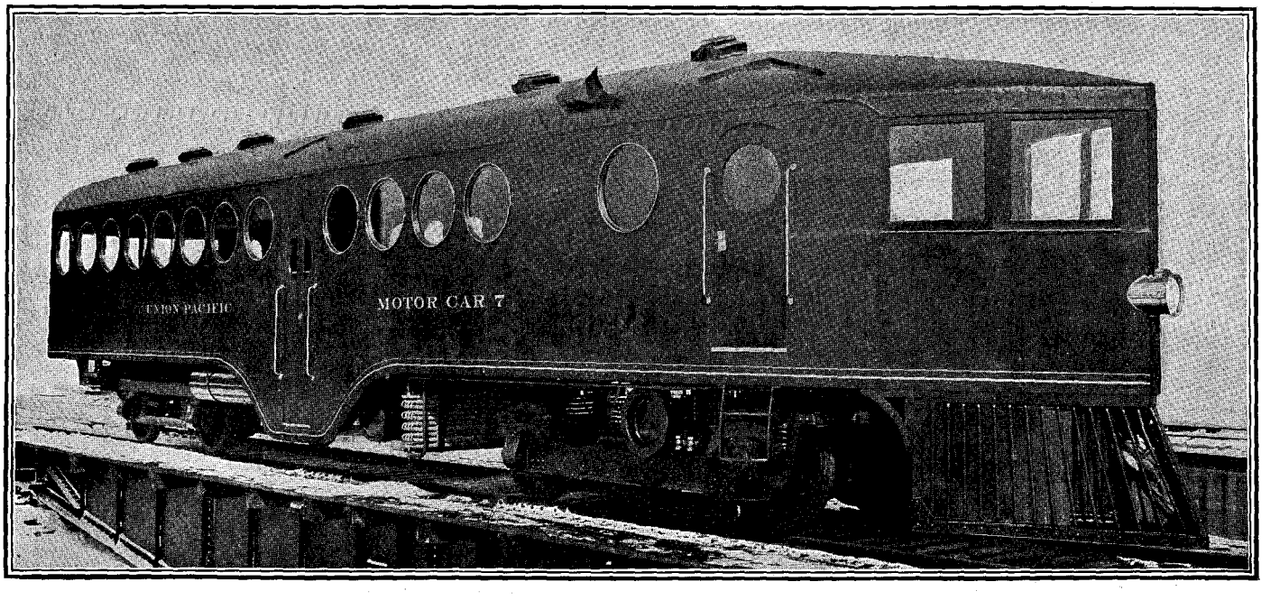


INTERIOR OF THE NEW MOTOR-COACH.

The operator can stop the engine and apply full brake power in less than half a second.

"With its steel sills and bracing, the steel carlines and ribs and the angle-bracing and outside steel shell, the new car is one of remarkable strength, affording great safety to passengers in case of accidents or wrecks, as the structural design and strength of car almost entirely preclude the possibility of telescoping. In spite of its strength, the car is of wonderfully light design, the total weight being 56,000 pounds.

"The line of design of the car body is similar to that of a racing yacht, inverted, the front end of car being tapered off into a sharp point and the roof being rounded off from the top, presenting no flat surface to the resistance of the atmosphere; the rear of car is rounded off, avoiding the vacuum produced by square-end cars.




NEW GASOLINE MOTOR-COACH ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

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The upper deck and the old-style sash ventilators have been done away with, and adequate ventilation is secured by means of roof ventilators, which exhaust by suction the air from inside the car, fresh air being taken in from the front of roof of car. A complete change of air can be obtained every four minutes, if desired. The floor of car has been made entirely water-tight and can be easily and thoroughly cleansed by flushing with hot water, destroying all germs and disease. The water from the cylinder jackets of the engine is run around the sides of the car, so that in cold weather the heat is radiated to the interior of the car. In warm weather this water is piped to coils immediately below the car. Acetylene gas-lighting system is used, giving a powerful light for the headlight, and the lamps inside the car are provided with opalescent panels, producing a soft and at the same time a powerful light.

"The car is driven with a 100-horse-power six-cylinder gasoline engine, built after special railroad patterns, designed to meet regular railroad car-service requirements; has a 'make-and-break' spark ignition, with a primary battery to start on and a magneto for regular running service. The cylinders are 8 x 10 inches, of the upright type, placed at right angles to center line of car. The six cylinders are arranged and connected up in opposed sets of three cylinders, resulting in three power-giving pulsations at each revolution of crank shaft. Air is used for starting the engine. The engine speed has a wide range of control, thus affording great economy under variation of load. A synchronizer facilitates and simplifies the changing of speeds."

Another type of car—the Ganz type—which is in use on some European railroads, is to be built by a syndicate which has just organized with a capital of $700,000. The New York *Times* quotes the secretary of the syndicate as saying:

"Automobile cars can be operated for less than 25 per cent. of the cost of locomotive trains, making possible a frequency of service nearly four times that given under existing conditions without increasing expenditures. They can be run at high rates of speed, can be stopped at crossroads, and handled similarly in every respect to a trolley-car."

The electrification of the Long Island Railroad has progressed so far that Mr. H. M. Smith, one of the officers, is quoted as saying that by May 17 two hundred electric trains will be running.

## THE ELECTRIC REMOVAL OF SCARS.

EXTENDED scars, not only disfiguring, but painful and troublesome, are now almost entirely removed by treatment with a combination of the direct current from a galvanic battery and the rapidly alternating current from an induction-coil, sometimes known in medicine as the faradic current, after the English physicist Michael Faraday. This combined treatment, to which has been given the name of "galvano-faradization," is described in *Cosmos* (Paris) by Francis Marre. The writer, after a careful description of the nature and character of scar-tissue, goes on to say:

"Scars always present serious inconveniences; even those consequent upon wounds that have healed by first intention are visible; others, more or less rich in cicatricial tissue, are always apparent, often troublesome, sometimes deforming and painful. It is consequently very desirable to get rid of them, often on account of esthetics, but sometimes for really medical reasons.

"Surgeons have tried many methods to bring this about—methods that are of unequal value—massage, emollient applications, prolonged fomentations, acupuncture, skin-grafting, which give satisfactory results in certain cases, and have all their detractors and their partizans. Galvano-faradization, which has been applied for several years by Dr. Lewandowski, a physician in an Austrian military hospital, would seem, on the contrary, to have made good its claims. . . . . .

"By its use, scars are rapidly caused to lose color, especially those resulting from extended wounds and presenting that fiery red tint that makes them so disagreeable to the sight; they are also softened, their adherences are broken up, and ease of motion is restored to the affected part. This is accomplished by simultaneous application of the continuous and the induced electric current (galvano-faradization).

"The device in use has two large electrodes, well moistened with a ten-per-cent. salt solution; one, the indifferent electrode, which has a surface of 200 square centimeters [30 square inches] is applied to the sacral region and connected to the positive pole of a galvanic battery. The negative pole of the battery is connected with the positive pole of the induction coil. The negative pole of this coil is the active electrode, which is circular and presents a surface of 100 square centimeters [16 square inches]. The apparatus has a commutator that enables the operator to use either the sole action of the galvanic current or that of the faradic or the two combined.

"The strength of the currents varies with the sensitiveness of the subject and that of the scar. That of the constant current generally averages about 3 to 4 milliamperes. The induction current should be sufficiently intense to provoke appreciable contractions of the muscles supplied by the radial nerve.

"The active electrode is moved forty to fifty times over the scar, particularly over the red parts, and if there are adherences the treatment ends with a hundred electro-faradic shocks in different directions. Each treatment lasts 15 to 30 minutes."

Under the influence of this treatment, which is continued a sufficient number of times, the scar-tissue, we are told, gradually loses its harshness and finally acquires the flexibility of the other tegumentary tissues. It is really curious, says the writer, to see the profound modifications that it undergoes, and to follow the evolution of the scars up to their nearly complete disappearance and to the cure of the functional troubles that frequently follow them. The review *La Semaine Médicale*, which has been noting Dr. Lewandowski's method for several years, expresses itself as follows regarding it:

"This treatment has been employed successfully in about thirty cases of bad scarring. Its effect has been to do away in thirty to sixty sittings with the cicatricial adherences and retractions as well as the resulting troubles of movement. To cite but one example, a soldier, owing to an extended powder-burn, presented, on the side of the chest, enormous scars that made it impossible for him to lift his arm and difficult to extend it. The scars, which were fiery red, became quite pale after the second sitting, and then became flexible and lost their smooth and shining appearance. Finally, at the end of three months' treatment, the arm became again perfectly movable."

In closing, the author states that he has personally witnessed the beneficial effects of galvano-faradization on obstinate and disfiguring scars, and that the discovery of this method of treatment bids fair to become of great importance in surgery."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE value of glass may far exceed that of gold," says *Amateur Work* (Boston, April). "A contemporary draws attention to its enormously increased value when made up into microscope objectives. The front lens of a micro-objective, costing $5, does not weigh more than about 0.0018 gram, which weight of gold is worth about one cent, and so the value of a kilogram of such lenses would be about $3,000,000. The cost of the raw material for making this weight of glass is from five cents, and thus, when worked up into the shape of a lens, the glass has been increased in value about fifty million times. Such disparity between the cost of the raw material and the manufactured article is probably a record in industrial technics."

ATTENTION is directed to the growth of camphorism, or the habitual use of camphor internally, among the Slovaks of Upper Hungary, by Dr. Aba Sztankay in *Honte Lapok*, a Hungarian political journal. Says *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, April): "Dr. Szantkay has kept an eye on the camphor-consumers for the past fourteen years, asking each purchaser of the drug to what use he was going to put it, and he does not think he exaggerates when he states that fully 25 per cent. of the whole amount of the drug sold is used by the camphor-eaters. That the estimate of the quantity of the gum used in this manner must be very considerably increased is shown by the fact that grocers and other dealers beside apothecaries and druggists handle the article. The Slovaks of the region observed by the author are subject to frequent attacks of epilepsy, and this he thinks stands in some relation to the habit alluded to, an opinion that is fortified by the fact which he was enabled to verify, that the administration of camphor was followed by epileptoid convulsions."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## WAS THE DESTRUCTION OF SAN FRANCISCO A JUDGMENT?

WHILE the religious papers all over the country are at one in seeking some spiritual lesson in the great disaster that has befallen San Francisco, there is a wide range in their findings as to the religious aspect of the calamity. Many merely hail it, as faith has for so long hailed the mischances of human life, as another opportunity for unquestioning submission to a benign but inscrutable will. A large part of the world, as the editor of *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) remarks, has entirely escaped from the belief that such an event is a judgment of the Almighty, intended to punish people for their sins and to warn them of a more dreadful doom if they do not repent. "Such a calamity," bluntly asserts *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), "has no connection with human sin, but is cosmic in its origin." "Undoubtedly the cause was purely physical," says *The Baptist Commonwealth* (Philadelphia), which considers the opposite idea that it was a punishment from God on account of the wickedness of the city "not at all satisfactory." For, as this paper naïvely remarks, very wicked as San Francisco was, "it is not the only city of its kind." Nor, moreover, was it the only sufferer, since "the earthquake devastated several small cities that have not been at all corrupt." This would not have happened, argues *The Commonwealth*, if God had singled out San Francisco for punishment. "Was it a judgment on San Francisco?" asks *Zion's Herald* (Methodist, Boston), and goes on to say that "the question can not be answered by any human wisdom at present at command." The same non-committal position is taken by *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Detroit), which says:

"To say that the disaster which overtook San Francisco was a divine visitation on account of its sins is to presume to know more than any mortal does. Some affect to believe that Chicago and New York will soon be overthrown in the same way. When they are, it will be time enough for the prophets of vengeance to claim a superhuman power of forecast."

Even more indefinite are the words of the New York *Observer* (Evangelical): "It might be hasty and unwarrantable to call the disaster a special retributive providence, but it is not impossible that it may have been in some sense a visitation of divine judgment." To *The Lutheran Observer* (Lancaster) this heartrending disaster is "part of the awful problem of human suffering—a problem whose solution only God can show us when our eyes are cleared of all earthly mists." *The Signs of the Times* (Seventh Day Adventist, Mountain View, Cal.) recognizes in the earthquake another premonition of the second coming of the Lord.

We find the famous evangelist, the Rev. Dr. Torrey, and the editor of *The New World*, a Roman Catholic weekly of Chicago, united in the view that the disaster was sent by God as a direct punishment to "the great and wicked city of San Francisco." "It is to my mind one of the wickedest cities in this country," says Dr. Torrey, "and the Lord has taken a solemn way of speaking to its inhabitants." Says *The New World:*

"God rules in the storm, the volcanic eruption, the tidal wave, and the earthquake. He is the Lord and Master of nature and its laws, as well as of the supernatural sphere. But the pygmy ministers of Chicago in their vapid, and to some extent blasphemous, utterances last Sunday morning on the San Francisco cataclysm attempted to dethrone God in His own universe. Not even Tyndall, sitting with crossed legs on the summit of the Alpine Matterhorn, contemplated nature's independence of divine control to a more extravagant degree than our Chicago Protestant divines. One fellow argued from the Book of Job that God does not punish sin by temporal afflictions. . . . But when we remember that only a few years ago on Good Friday night of all the nights of the year many of the wealthy citizens of San Francisco assembled together with lewd women in one of the most luxurious mansions of the city and carried their hellish orgies so far that they kicked the globes off the chandeliers, we shall be inclined at least to abstain from asserting that subterranean gases, 'faults,' and other seismic agencies were the principal and only cause of nature's convulsions."

Such views as these move *The Truth Seeker* (free thought, New York) to satirical comment. They would attribute, it points out, everything bad to God and everything good to man. "It must be man who will rebuild the city; all God did was to destroy it." He shook the buildings down, set the fires, burned people to death, broke the water-mains, destroyed the food, and drove people into the parks where they caught the measles, typhoid fever, and other diseases. "But God did not send the soldiers to protect them. That was Funston. He did not repair the water-mains. That was the company. He will not rebuild the city. That is up to the steel-workers and carpenters." Such, it urges, is the absurd position into which such views force one.

Other papers find the real lesson of the disaster in the revelation it has afforded of the ties of sympathy and help that bind this country and the whole world into unity. It teaches us, says *The Baptist Commonwealth*, that "there is in men an infinite amount of sympathy and brotherly kindliness which only needs a great crisis to call it into activity."

## OUR CHANGING DEFINITIONS OF HERESY.

IN the eighteenth century it required a radical philosopher like Hume to advance such arguments against the credibility of Christian miracles as to-day may be put forth by an Episcopal rector, with a fair chance of baffling the heresy-hunters at the last, remarks a writer in *The Evening Post*, apropos of the recent trial of the Rev. Algernon Crapsey. The churches, the writer asserts, are looking for a definition of heresy that can be generally accepted, "for it is annoying, to say the least, to convene investigating bodies every year to define the offense anew." Dr. Crapsey's trial, he points out, will leave the Episcopal Church practically where it was before in the matter, "except that in Bishop Walker's jurisdiction it will be decided either that the miracles of the Bible must be accepted or that they may be rejected." However, he adds, it will serve to show that what was heresy yesterday is not necessarily heresy to-day. We read further:

"As compared with the published utterances of Heber Newton, Dr. Crapsey's statements do not seem to be extreme, tho they mark a distinct advance in frankness from the day Bishop Gray 'deposed' Bishop Colonso for attempting to question the Pentateuch. The words are much more specific, too, than those uttered by Dr. Charles A. Briggs in 1891, when he became professor of Biblical theology at the Union Theological Seminary, and which led to his withdrawal from the Presbyterian ministry. But Dr. Briggs found refuge with the Episcopalians, that church called by Phillips Brooks 'the roomiest church in America.' Whether the denomination that refused to consider charges against Heber Newton and welcomed Dr. Briggs will decide to retain Dr. Crapsey must depend upon the court's reading of history."

Some years ago, when Dr. Heber Newton gave up his rectorship of All Souls' Church to go to Leland Stanford University, the New York *Sun* commented in part as follows:

"The religious views expressed so boldly by Dr. Newton which aroused so loud a protest ten and fifteen years ago have no longer the novelty they then had. The conclusions of the 'higher criticism' of the Bible, which in general may be said to have furnished the basis for them, have since affected very profoundly the teachings of Protestant churches very extensively, and they are accepted if not actually propagated by professors in practically all their leading theological schools. Thus the religious public has become accustomed to views which provoked astonishment and resentment when they began to be proclaimed so frankly by Dr. Newton. Outraged by this indication of indifference to the ancient faith, Dr. De Costa went over to the Roman Catholic Church. Encouraged by it, Dr. Briggs, so notable as an expounder of the

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'higher criticism,' passed from Presbyterianism to receive holy orders in the Episcopal Church."

"The modern 'heretic,'" remarks *The Post*, "is becoming, like the modern sociological investigator, almost too common to attract general attention or to draw upon himself the fires of the champions of the 'old order.'"

## SUBSIDENCE OF ANTICLERICALISM IN ITALY.

IT is quite natural that *La Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome), the organ of the Clerical party in Italy, should look upon anticlericalism with abhorrence, but it is interesting to learn from a writer in that review that the number of those who are opposed to the claims of the church is gradually diminishing. The general masses of the people, together with the governing class, we are told, all accept and acknowledge the authority of the church in Italy. The good sense of Italians is triumphing, says the anonymous writer, over all anticlerical prejudices. To quote:

"If we except the army of crazy freemasons, the horde of paganizing idealists, and the host of Socialists, more or less scientific in their theories, we shall find that not only the main classes of people are faithful to the traditions and practises of religion inherited from their forefathers, but also the most cultivated classes, and the men who take the chief part in the government of the country, however they may be divided on other questions, theoretical or political, acknowledge in general the importance of religion as a principle of moral sanity, civil stability, national unity, and social equilibrium."

The writer proceeds to give the reasons on which he bases these statements. He says that the political unification of Italy has satisfied men's minds and diverted them from acts and utterances of ecclesiastical persecution. He adds that the fear of revolutionary anarchism, the example of French decadence under anticlerical influences, together with the prosperity and power of Anglo-Saxon and Germanic races, whose constitution and law have a religious basis, work on the Italian mind, and turn Italians to look to the church and its teachings as the only safe place of refuge. To quote further:

"The decadence of anticlericalism is manifested more plainly in the latter times, and this is especially the case in the active arena of administrative and political life, where in former times there was manifested the greatest hostility to any religious influence whatever. And the following may be stated as the causes of the change. The anticlerical agitation which preceded the unification of Italy has naturally died away on the completion of that unification, and in public life a very natural instinct and feeling have arisen that the church and state should be welded together by a sort of moral cohesion. The anarchistic propaganda of Socialism with its revolutionary and antimilitaristic war-cry have driven the well-balanced and pacific minds of the Italians to band together the conservative forces of the country, in order to promote a reaction against the subversive tendencies of these destructive movements. Public opinion has also been affected by the sight of anticlerical France and her decadence; while the progress of Anglo-Saxon nations as well as the prosperity of Catholic Germany have resulted in delivering official and lay Italy from that miserable bondage under which for more than a century Italians were led to believe that they could not safely follow their own religious instincts, but must adopt the extravagant theories of France. Thus Italians have recovered the liberty they had lost of showing themselves spontaneously devoted as a Catholic nation to the cause of the church."

He goes on to say that anticlericalism is really nothing more than a result of Jacobin and atheistic teaching in science and politics. He cites an article of Professor Lombroso in which that famous criminologist sets out to expose the dangers of clericalism. He also quotes from a discourse of Professor Morello which was delivered at the unveiling of a statue to Giordano Bruno, the famous medieval rationalist who was burned at the stake by the ecclesiastical authorities. He adds that the good sense of Italians revolts against the spirit of anticlericalism. To use his own words:

"It is this Italian good sense which has caused many recent manifestations of the national feeling in favor of religion in the state. This feeling has compelled the governing classes and the higher circles in the state to abstain altogether from acquiescing in or adopting certain utopian dreams of ultramontanism, such as would imply either the independence of church and state or the territorial separation of the church and state. Altho in Italy anticlericalism is discouraged even by those who, while they do not take as matters of importance either creed or decalog, are yet unwilling that anything should be publicly maintained which is contrary to the genius, the character, and the customs of the Italian people."

He concludes by saying:

"It may be plainly and safely averred that whosoever feels himself to be a genuine Italian and sincerely loves his country, must join in the declaration 'anticlericalism is our enemy.' Every true Italian will feel himself called upon to combat every tendency and manifestation of the kind as endangering the moral and social unity of the nation, which is the principal condition on which the real prosperity is to be won."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE CHURCH AND THE WORKING MAN.

"THE hour that has witnessed the entrance of the Labor party upon a career of decisive political influence," laments the London *Guardian* (Church of England), "has found that party uninspired by any specially religious ideal." This fact gives peculiar timeliness and interest to a new volume of essays having the title "Christianity and the Working Class," and edited by Mr. George Haw. The eleven essays are by English clergymen and laymen closely engaged in the problems of the life and religious needs of the working class. On some points all the writers are agreed. All, as *The Guardian* points out, confess that there is a cleavage between the beliefs and sympathies of the working man and what he finds or thinks he finds in the Christianity of the church; and nearly all agree that the cleavage is serious and goes very deep. Nearly all, again, admit that the working man is repelled by the churches because of the gap he discerns between their preaching and their practise. Says *The Guardian:*

"This accusation of hypocrisy turns almost always on questions of social reform or of some outstanding inequality or injustice which the church is believed to be able to set right. The words of a few of the writers are very bitter and burning on points like these; and, to cite one instance, we can not but feel that Mr. George Lansbury, in his frank indictment of certain blemishes in current Christian practise, has much right on his side. But altho the church's social activity is a most important aspect of her work, it is not the only aspect, even if it is the only thing that seems to matter to the working man. That is just the significance of this book, and the reason why we do well to listen and learn from it. It is written to show us what the working man is actually thinking about us. We may feel as we read that he is sometimes forgetful, and often curiously unobservant, or prone only to observe what displeases him. That is another matter. At least he has his definite objections against the ways of the Church of England and of other Christian bodies, and in these essays we are told what those objections are. They are sufficiently serious, and from his point of view justifiable, to explain the coldness and shyness of which all clergy and church-workers are distressfully conscious.

"Yet there is a brighter side which we are also allowed to see. With one voice all the essayists tell us that it is against certain expressions of Christianity, but not against Christianity itself, that the working classes are prejudiced. The name of Jesus Christ is had in almost universal reverence among them; the gospel and the Sermon on the Mount are admired and in a measure believed in."

*The Christian Commonwealth* (Independent, London) maintains that the real lesson of "this extraordinary new book" is that the

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working classes are "turning away from the churches straight to Christ." The book has evoked almost as much comment in this country as in England. "Are we in the first swirl of the rapids above the Niagara whose distant roar tends rather to lull us to sleep than to rouse us to the possibilities and perils of the not distant future?" asks *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston), which adds: "The movement that passes from an ideal to a religion for the masses is akin to the great forces of nature. . . . It is both destructive and creative." *The Congregationalist* (Boston) thinks that "Christian truth and life are suffering loss to-day from too much talk about the church's relation to the labor problem," as tho Christianity had a peculiar mission for any particular class. *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal, New York) says editorially:

"The problem, tho differing somewhat in its conditions, is ours also. . . . The causes of the alienation are much the same in England as in America. The remedy is the same everywhere—a return to Christian fellowship, to a more faithful following of our Lord. . . . . .

"What Mr. Haw says of the attitude of the laboring classes is probably true of men in all walks of life, rich and poor, employed and unemployed. The vast majority of men even in Christian lands would probably say that they do not look primarily to organized Christianity for helpful, self-sacrificing fellowship. The judgment may be too sweeping, but to the extent that it has foundation in fact, it is the most damaging that could be made."

One of the contributors to Mr. Haw's volume is Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., chairman of the Labor Representation Committee. He argues that the churches should seek to destroy the great social defects of our day and to demonstrate the "adaptability of Christianity to the complete chapter of human life." He says in part:

"I admit freely that, primarily, the mission of the churches is to redeem the world and bring peace to the individual soul through surrender to Christ, but the exclusive concern of the churches should not be with a future state of existence. Rather should they be concerned with this world. Their mission should be to bring to pass *here* a kingdom of righteousness and peace, and to carry redemption into our social relationships. . . . . .

"Having regard to the relations between the moral and spiritual and the social and economic conditions, how essential it is that the churches should ever be seeking to regulate, humanize, and change environment for the promotion of the common good! Recognizing the common good as the true Christian guide in social and economic progress, they should assist as far as practicable in creating laws and institutions, not for the continuance of vested interests or selfish monopolies, but with an eye fixed steadily on the promotion of the common good.

"We labor men are not unmindful of the vast amount of effort the churches are making: visiting the sick, clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, comforting the sorrowing. What we deplore is the fact that, coincident with such relief, the churches have not attempted to get at the root-cause of all the evil and distress. If they would display the same amount of energy in seeking to eradicate from our collective life the evil it contains, that they have shown in seeking to deliver the individual life from sin, there would have been less call for their relief work. The people are longing as never before to be delivered from oppressive social anomalies, and if only the churches would bring their vast and varied machinery to operate against these evils much might be accomplished, and the gratitude and cooperation of the multitude secured."

The churches, says Mr. Haw, have ceased to speak the language of the people, who, meanwhile see them "clinging to men-made forms and men-made traditions, and quarreling over these trumpery things."

Mr. Haw himself believes that "the people are destined to breathe a new life into the churches," and that "the indifference of the people to Christianity is but the reflection of the indifference of the churches to Christianity." And that, says *The Churchman*, seems to be the general burden of the eleven writers whose essays he has gathered.

## POSSIBILITY OF AN AMERICAN "BLACK POPE."

IN view of the active part taken by the late Father Martin, general of the Society of Jesus, in the campaign waged at Rome six or seven years ago against what was called "Americanism" in the Catholic Church, many will probably read with surprise the current rumors that his successor will be an American. Because of the enormous influence that the head of the Jesuit order is said to exercise in the affairs of the Vatican, and because he is always garbed in black, whereas the Pontiff wears white, the holder of that office is very often spoken of as the "Black Pope." The late Father Martin was a Spaniard. A cabled despatch to the Pittsburg *Observer* (Roman Catholic) names two Americans either of whom, it is said, may succeed Father Martin. These are Father Alfred Moertens, the procurator-general of the Jesuit order, and Father Meyer, the American secretary of the late general. We learn further from this despatch:

"Within the last few years the Jesuit order has made great progress in the United States, and it now holds enormous properties in many of the American cities. For this reason a few years ago it was deemed advisable to appoint a special secretary for America to assist the general, so that the business transacted with the members of the order in that country might be undertaken with full knowledge of prevailing conditions. . . . . .

"As a matter of fact, many of the Jesuit provinces in America are directly depending from Italian provinces, as in the case of the Jesuits in San Francisco, whose head province is Turin. Thus it is seen why the election of a new 'Black Pope' is exciting so much interest here at the present moment.

"It is probable that the election of an American Jesuit as general of the order will cause the erection of several additional American provinces without dependence from Italian provincial superiors."

The method of electing a new general of the order is described in the New York *Tribune*, where we read:

"The election of a general is accomplished in a thoroughly democratic manner, every full-fledged member of the order having a voice in the selection. Each province—and there are several in every country—sends three of the oldest priests, including the provincial, to the General Congregation, which is usually held in Rome. This congregation elects the general, the ballots being secret and the voting is as guarded as that for the election of a pope. The American Jesuits in the Western and Eastern provinces will hold their 'congregations' in July. The New York-Maryland Province Congregation will be held at St. Francis Xavier's College, in this city. Father Hanselmann, the present provincial, and two other priests will be sent to Rome as representatives of the New York-Marlyand Province.

"When the general has been elected he selects a priest, usually the oldest in years and experience, to be vicar-general at his death. No one ever knows who this vicar-general will be until the general is dead. At his election the general places in an envelope the name of the person he wishes to be vicar-general. This envelope is opened at his death, and the person named rules the order until the election. Father Ruggero Freddi is the present vicar-general. His selection was recently confirmed by the Pope."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

*The Christian Patriot* (Madras, India), while admitting that the progressive national movement in China "now synchronizes with an overt dislike of Christianity," goes on to say: "But this, we are convinced, is only temporary. The Chinese people are now passing through the first stage of their moral emancipation; the culminating point will be reached when they discover for themselves that the Alpha and Omega of all lasting and potent civilization is the Christian life. Till then we have to wait in patience."

RECENT despatches from Rome state that the Holy See has definitely settled the question of the division of the $7,000,000 paid by the United States for the friar lands in the Philippines, having decided that the interest shall be divided into three separate sums and be distributed yearly by the Vatican, one to the Philippine dioceses, according to their need; another to the institutions erected by the religious orders in the Philippines; and the third to the orders, largely for their missions in the Far East and also to support the aged friars who were in the Philippines.

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## FOREIGN COMMENT.

### PANDORA'S BOX IN RUSSIA.

THE lid of Pandora's box has been raised in Russia, say the critics of the new Douma, and all the promised blessings have flown away, tho hope may still be lying at the bottom. Others, like Mr. H. Korwin Milewski, who writes in the *Correspondant* (Paris), think that the new Russian Parliament is Pandora's box, but without the hope. In this connection Mr. Milewski asks whether Russia is now to be reckoned among the constitutional and parliamentary countries, and gives us his idea of the probable character of the parliamentary proceedings in the new assembly. Russia's progress toward constitutionalism, he tells us, is a burning topic of discussion in Russia. Most of the doctrinaires aver that no substantial advantages have yet been gained. To which it is replied that, altho Russia has no written constitution, and the Czar alone can modify the "fundamental laws" of the nation, it must be considered that England has no written constitution, and the very existence of the Douma modifies the fundamental laws of the autocracy. Russia is undoubtedly a constitutional country, he thinks. He laughs at the subtlety of the Russian doctrinaires and sketches the character of the Douma debates in these terms:

"We may of course be sure that the Douma, composed as it is of doctrinaires and rustics, will scarcely be found equal to the crushing responsibility which is laid upon it, and that its début will not be particularly fertile of results. We must expect to see a great deal of time wasted in barren disputes, in the discussion of first principles. From old Rousseau, who is not yet quite out of fashion in Russia, to Henry George, we shall find all the big sophists and cranks of social science represented on the rostrum of the Douma. Unless a man has attended a serious discussion or debate of Russian 'Intellectuals' it is impossible for him to conceive how strange a mania these creatures have for the investigation of 'first principles.' Tell a Russian doctrinaire you have a toothache, he is almost certain to remark, 'Sir, let us first define "tooth" and "ache."'"

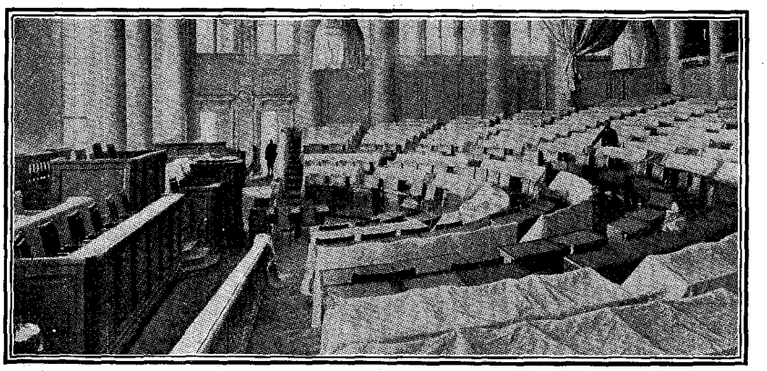
He hazards no positive prediction as to the future, but concludes:

"Russia is at this moment in the position of a woman who at the altar is committing her future to the care of an unknown man. The country is risking the greatest stakes she has ever risked in her history, but the time has come when she must risk something."

COUNTING THE VOTES IN THE DOUMA ELECTION.

The London *Times* looks upon the matter in a much more practical manner and thinks that the opening of the Douma will, among other things, open, not Pandora's box, but the cash-boxes of the European financiers, altho it may result in the retirement of Count Witte. Thus:

"A heaven-born statesman would hardly, perhaps, retire when the first representative assembly in his country meets; but if the Douma, hedged about with restrictions as it is, proves to be decisively hostile to the present Government it might become inconvenient to the Prime Minister. At present the omens are scarcely favorable to this assembly, which is struggling into existence under such difficulties. The Government will, no doubt, be satisfied with the mere fact that it exists. A new Russian loan, as to which some particulars come from Berlin, is soon to be put upon the market; and its chances will be very much bettered if Russia is able to show that she has even the shadow of a parliament. It is needless to say that all well-wishers to Russia beyond the borders of the Empire hope that the Douma may prove itself effective. The beginnings of constitutional life in Russia are in its hands, and, sorely as it is likely to be thwarted, it may still be able to vindicate for the people a far more important voice in affairs." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



INTERIOR OF THE DOUMA CHAMBER.

**Russia's Sentence on Count Witte.**—That Count Witte resigns as the head of Russian Government is a surprise to nobody. When once the people had an opportunity at the Douma elections to express their opinions, says *Die Neue Gesellschaft*, the Socialist weekly of Berlin, the fate of the Witte party, the party of Durnovo, the party of the bureaucracy, was sealed. Witte could no longer live in a parliamentary atmosphere than a mouse in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump. "The returns from the election bureaus," says the paper above cited, "have decreed the damnation of Witte and his followers." The policy of imprisonment, murder, and compulsory subjugation has utterly failed. The peasantry, in whose loyalty to the Czar Witte trusted, have turned like the proverbial worm. The instruments of autocratic tyranny have proved to be the nurses, tutors, and teachers of liberty. To quote:

"There is something of comic irony in the drama which is now being enacted in Russian politics. The best agitator of freedom among the peasantry has been the government of Witte with its armed agents of compulsion and arrest. The prison has proved to be the high school of the revolution, the place of retirement in which the revolutionary agents could plead with the peasants unmolested. And these high schools were constantly being refilled. We need only cite the fact that in one government alone, during the last three months, five thousand peasants were arrested and confined. The peasants, to whom, in the stress of winter, state support was not unwelcome, would voluntarily come to the magistrate and report themselves as under arrest, until he cried out: 'Go to the devil! We have no more room!' The fruit of these imprisonments and the education of the peasant which resulted from them have proved a costly matter in the Douma elections to Witte and his government."

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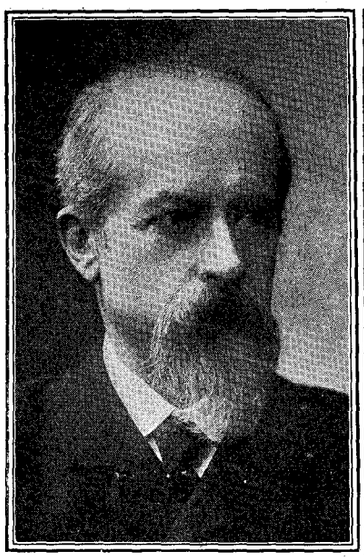
## IS THIS MR. CLEMENCEAU'S VINDICATION?

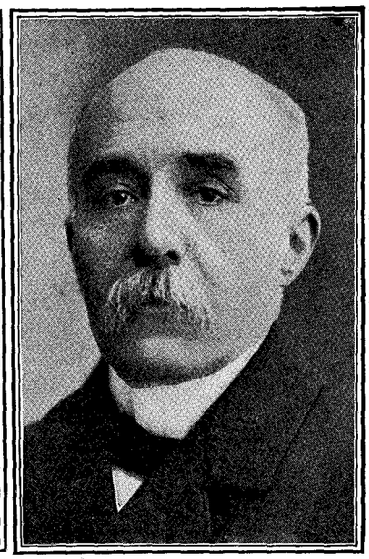
"PELLETAN has sown the wind; others must reap the whirlwind," was the declaration of the French press over the condition of things at the arsenal of Toulon, under the influence of the ex-Minister of Marine referred to. Mr. Clemenceau has reaped the whirlwind, and has even been credited with calling it up. It is indeed only recently that he seems to have taken in earnest his own words to the strikers at Lens, as reported in the Paris *Matin:* "You stand behind a barricade; I am in front of it. It is my duty to keep order. I am put here to oppose all your efforts." He has kept order at Paris, Brest, Lens, Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux on the dreaded 1st of May. If we are to believe the French papers, the Minister of the Interior was compelled by Messrs. Sarrien, Étienne, Thomson, and Bourgeois to keep order in the capital at any cost, lest the Monarchists and Bonapartists should take advantage of his laxity to raise an interpellation against him. But Clemenceau is still held responsible for the revolutionary fire-damp that fills the air. Revolution, indeed, if we can believe the French press in its current utterances, is a thing lightly to be spoken of and almost lightly regarded in France. It is at any rate familiar in the mouths of publicists and journalists. Mr. Thiers used to say that "if the French Republic should ever fall into the hands of demagogs, it would soon come to an end in blood or imbecility." According to various French papers, the Republic has fallen into the hands of a succession of demagogs, ministerial and parliamentary. The *Figaro* (Paris), commenting upon all the rioting and disorder in the North, at Pas-de-Calais, Lens, Liévin, Denain, Isère, and Toulon, in which many have been killed, says:

"The expression 'class struggles' has become something more than an idle word roared out by demagogic orators. The people have ended by taking seriously the words of politicians who roused their passions merely for the sake of securing their votes. The revolutionaries of to-day have profited largely from the support given them by the parliamentary Socialists. They have exploited without scruple their alliance with men like Combes and Pelletan, but they are no longer contented with half measures. What they desire is civil war and pillage. In face of these genuine insurgents, implacable enemies of society, one policy only is to be adopted, that of force in maintaining order at any cost."



LOUIS LEPINE.

Prefect of Police, who kept order in Paris on May Day. His officers were so active that he was himself arrested by mistake.



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU.

"His dread of meeting his responsibilities has brought us to the threshold of revolution."

FRENCH PILOTS OF A STORMY TIME.

Of course the proper officer for maintaining civil order is Mr. Clemenceau, and he, we are told, has hitherto tried to conciliate the people, for political reasons, by forbidding the soldiers to fire upon or saber them. But of Mr. Clemenceau the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) declares:

"People have at last taken the measure of Mr. Clemenceau. His dread of meeting his responsibilities has brought us to the threshold of revolution. His doughty words led people to think him a man of action. To-day he stands revealed as a man more helpless and irresolute than any of those ministers whom, during his long career, he has so bitterly denounced for failures real or imaginary."

The *Gaulois* (Paris) plainly declares that in the multiplied

NOBODY WANTS TO HOLD THE BEAR.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin.)

THE POWER DIVIDED BETWEEN THE CZAR AND THE PEOPLE.

One has the power to hang; the other to be hanged.

—*Fischietto* (Turin.)

NOT ENOUGH ROPE, AND TOO MUCH.

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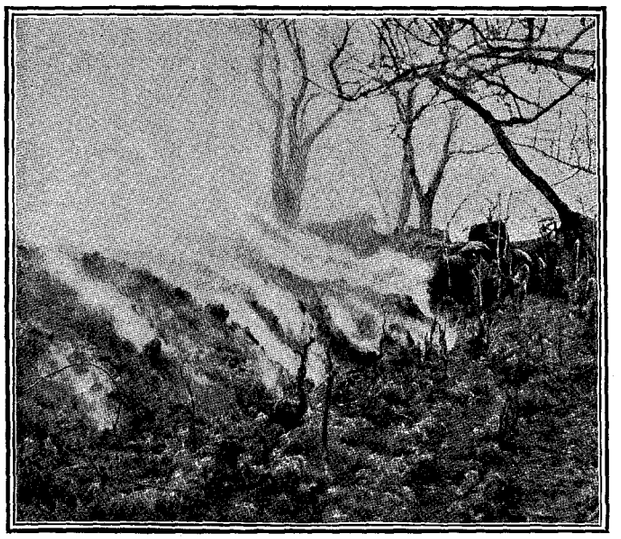
strikes and insurrections and the acts of murder, pillage, and incendiarism which accompany them in many departments of France, revolution has actually broken out and men like Jaurés, who incited them, will be their first victims. To quote:

"The revolution is now under way and it is impossible to tell how soon it will assume definite and organized operation. We have always said to Mr. Jaurés and to his followers that this would happen and that sooner or later the monster they have conjured up would devour them."

The *Figaro* (Paris) says that catastrophe is succeeding catas-



BOSCOTRECASE.
Vineyard Destroyed by Lava Stream.

trophe. Naples is buried in lava, San Francisco in an earthquake, and France in revolution. The *Temps* (Paris) laughs at Mr. Clemenceau, who goes to the scene of riot without any plan of action. It declares that he is simply a man "whose gift or failing it is to be insensible to physical fear" and who is "anxious to be on the spot when stones and brickbats are showered upon the soldiers and gendarmes, who are ordered to make no retaliation."

In the same strain the *Liberté* (Paris) sneeringly remarks that Mr. Clemenceau always covered a hand of steel with velvet, but now the velvet has become so very thick that the steel is not felt. Even the *Intransigeant* (Paris) joins in the chorus of mockery and execration as follows:

"If the moment were not so serious, what ironical reflections would be suggested by this Minister of the Interior who believed himself master of the situation and whom circumstances have so completely surprised and disconcerted. And now he is again starting for Lens, where he innocently believes that his presence will settle everything. Can he bring back to life the soldiers killed in the riots?"

All the French journals advocate vigorous measures, and declare that the army is now the sole reliance of France for the preservation of public life and liberties. Yet Mr. Clemenceau assured the strikers of the Pas-de-Calais that he would handle them "as if he loved them," and no soldiers should be sent against them. For this he is now being blamed by the French papers. The London *Times*, however, more reasonably and cautiously remarks:

"The Opposition have never failed to urge republican governments to put down strikes with military aid, their design being the very obvious one of withdrawing popular support from the Ministry. Then there is the great bulk, not of labor, but of moderate and middle-class opinion, which was to be reckoned with. Anything in the nature of a serious industrial struggle, in which military force had to be largely employed, might well alarm a considerable section of this opinion and throw it into the arms of the reactionaries."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

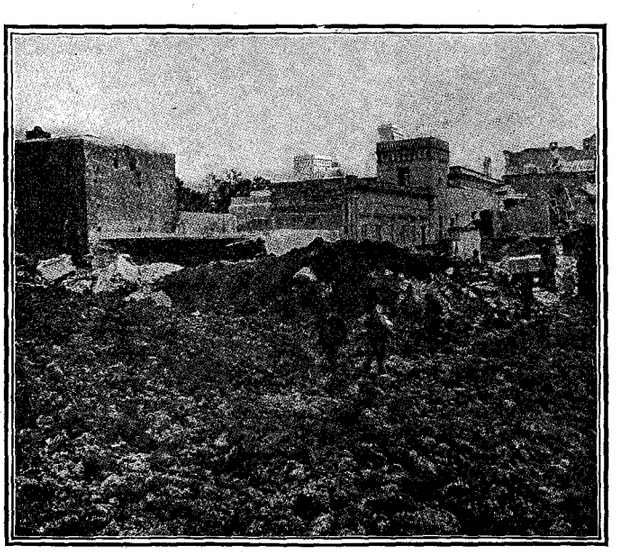
## THE LINING TO THE CLOUD AT NAPLES.

"THERE is something that is joyous in every calamity," says the London *Times* correspondent at Naples, quoting the old French proverb with regard to the eruption of Vesuvius, the worst that has been known since Pliny saw and described the black column rising "like a tree from the crater, and spreading branches" that shed death and desolation over the shores of Parthenope. Says a writer in the *Minerva* (Rome):

"In the cantons of Vesuvius, in those lands kissed by the sun, which up to yesterday reposed peacefully on the flanks of the sleeping giant, now death and desolation reign—Ottaiano and San Giuseppe destroyed and buried; Boscotrecase cut in two by a lava stream; houses and churches laid in ruins at Torre del Greco, at Bosco Marino, and in other places; human victims by the hundred; thousands of families plunged in grief and ruin; and, all around, scenes of panic, superstition, and despair. . . . Yet we must yield well-deserved tribute to the brave and noble soldiery who once again have revealed, in the midst of this desolation, their courage and their spirit of self-sacrifice, inspired by the example of the King, who promptly hurried to the scene of the disaster, and we predict that the aid and assistance which by a unanimous impulse of fraternal love pour in from all quarters of Italy will yield prompt and sufficient help to all those who are in need of it."

The display of fine human qualities brought out by this appalling visitation has claimed the recognition of the whole European press, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* speaks of "the heroic alacrity, unwearied effort, and self-devotion of the military" in "doing the work of the good Samaritan" among the helpless sufferers. Says *The Westminster Gazette* (London): "The King and Queen of Italy and the Duke of Aosta have spared themselves nothing in their efforts to help and hearten the sufferers, and the soldiers appear to have done and to be doing splendid service in the peaceful mission of rescue and protection"; while the *Pongolo* (Naples) reports that "King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helena, regardless of danger, traversed a considerable extent of the mountain railway, the upper part of which was on Sunday night destroyed and submerged by the stream of lava."

The presence of Italy's royal pair expressing sympathy and



BOSCOTRECASE.
Street Buried in Ashes.

bringing relief to the stricken villages was deeply appreciated. The correspondent of Lloyd's *Weekly News* (London) gives the following account of this visit:

"King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helena reached Naples and left in motor-cars for the district at the foot of Vesuvius. A thick mist blotted out the horizon, hiding Vesuvius from view, and making the house of San Giovanni invisible, even at a distance of a

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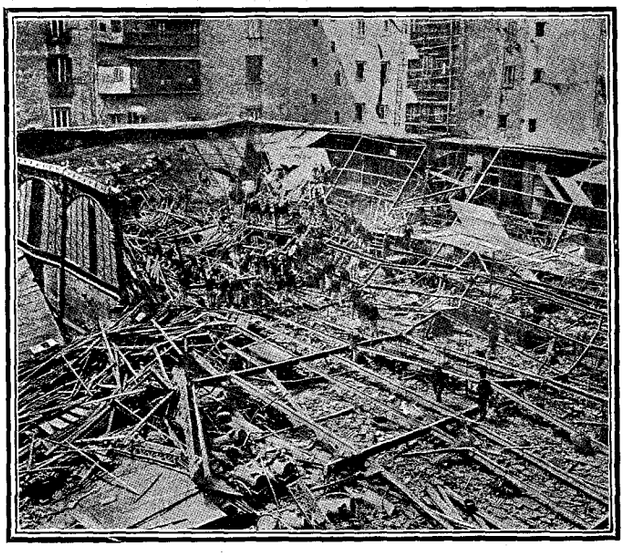
hundred yards. Carriages and wagons transporting fugitives and their furniture were passed in interminable procession. At Ricci the soldiers lighted the street-lamps, but this failed to illumine the complete obscurity. A violent gale whirled cinders and sand everywhere, making respiration difficult. The mud, covering the roads to a depth of eight inches, rendered further advance by the motor-cars impossible. The royal suite were unable to overcome the difficulties of the route, and were forced to stop. The King



MONTE OLIVETO MARKET, NAPLES.
Wrecked by Ashes from Vesuvius.

and Queen, however, continued their journey in spite of the danger.

"King Victor and Queen Helena had only just arrived at Torre Annunziata when the volcano suddenly threw out an unprecedented quantity of débris, some of which fell on the railway tracks. Their Majesties escaped without injury. They found Torre Annunziata deserted, except for the troops guarding the town, and carrying away the furniture to a place of safety. Their Majesties advanced as far as to the limit attained by the stream of lava, remaining an hour in the town, during which time they visited all the points at which damage had been caused by the eruption. The Sovereigns afterward proceeded to Ottaiano, Santa Anastasia, Cercola, and Somma, where the inhabitants, when they recognized the august visitors, welcomed them with enthusiasm. The King conversed with the mayors and addressed words of encouragement to the villagers. Their Majesties gave orders that all who wished to do so should be allowed to approach them. One woman, availing herself of this opportunity, said to the Queen: 'You see this baby! It was born two nights ago, when my husband was carrying away our possessions. I called her Disgraziata (Unfortunate), but now I shall change it to Helena."

The presence at Naples of the King and Queen may augur, thinks the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), the coming of a better time for Southern Italy. To quote:

"It is a noble tradition in the royal house of Italy that the sovereign stands in such relation to the people that to him personally they may resort for relief and protection in time of calamity or catastrophe. King Humbert, during the cholera epidemic, visited the afflicted regions, inspected the hospitals, and spoke words of comfort to the sick. And now his son, Victor Emanuel, and Queen Helena at once repair to Naples and traverse the region desolated by the eruption of Vesuvius. Showers of ashes are falling from heaven; the streets are almost impassable; balls of fire are shot up from the crater to a height of three thousand feet, and the six lava streams flow ceaselessly and lay low villages and towns, like Boscotrecase and the towns on the road to Pompeii, such as Torre dell' Annunziata; and through all these horrors the King and Queen pursue their course, scattering words of comfort and encouragement, pledging material assistance at every point of their journey. This royal progress of sympathy will, we hope, do more than move the gratitude of the afflicted. We venture to see in it an augury of some measures for the amelioration of that 'southern poverty' which has been the permanent and anxious problem of Italian statesmen, and of all who on Monte Cittorio in Rome have given thought to the prosperity of the people."

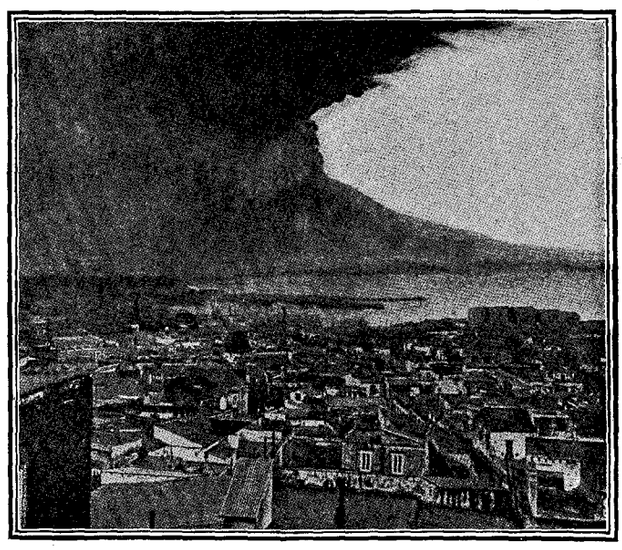
The London *Times's* correspondent mentions also the heroism of Professor Matteucci, who refused to leave his laboratory on the burning mountain, where he was engaged in the observatory over which he presides. Like the Roman sentinel whose body was discovered centuries after his death in the dust of Herculaneum, this man of science, says the writer, has stood to his post, a fit personification of that science of which G. de Lorenzo, writing in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) of the present eruption, says:

"While night and ruin overspread the bay which but a few days before was a scene of enchantment, and while the heart is wrung with pity at the sight of such grief and misery, the scientific mind tries to free itself from the burden of so much anguish, and to investigate the terrible phenomenon, explore its causes, and measure its effects. Science is cool and serene; she neither foresees nor prevents nor alleviates disaster. She simply watches with thoughtful glance; observes with sagacious mind; describes in precise language. This attitude yields its own reward, and consolation, the consolation of knowledge which enlarges the soul and ennobles the intellect, by making it realize how vast are the terrestrial and cosmic vicissitudes of nature, and by correlating the present phenomenon with an innumerable series of similar ones, which have been evolved, are now evolving, and shall continue to evolve themselves in the circle of a universe without beginning or end."

The Naples correspondent of the *Tribuna* (Rome) says of Matteucci:

"He stays all the time under the central arch of the main court of the observatory, expecting that it will collapse at any moment. The illustrious scientist has arranged around him, against the wall of this vast chamber, the seismic instruments which he watches with paternal solicitude.

"The peril to which his precious instruments are exposed, and which they themselves hour by hour record, as they mark the intensity, the direction, the range of the volcanic convulsions, has become the torment and anxiety of Matteucci's existence. He is



BAY OF NAPLES.
Shower of Ashes Descending over Land and Sea.

thinking nothing of his own safety; he forgets to eat; all, in fact, that is left to him now are a few cigarettes and a cup of coffee by which to while away the tedious hours of waiting. In the service of science he despises the fiery lava and the dense smoke and ashes which threaten suffocation. He is heedless of the bolts of heaven or the fireballs of the crater. While he sees death dancing before his eyes a thousand times a day, his voice never trembles excepting when he speaks of his instruments being in danger of disablement or destruction."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## WHY MULTIMILLIONAIRES DO NOT MULTIPLY IN EUROPE.

THE "muck-rake" speech of President Roosevelt has been discussed with general approval by the London papers, especially that part advocating a tax on large fortunes, and the idea put forth in some sections of the American press that the speech expressed the views of "advanced Socialism" is scouted. "To English ideas," says *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), "his suggestions for the regulation of private wealth scarcely overstepped the limits of the commonplace," and, indeed, "'a progressive tax on the transfer of fortunes swollen beyond healthy limits' would be a milder enactment than we have already existing in the United Kingdom." While the London *Express* describes the President's speech as "one of his most momentous utterances," it thinks that he derived the idea from "a consideration of the excellent working of our own (England's) system of death duties." The London *Standard* passes off Mr. Roosevelt's "muck-rake" oration simply as "one of his admirable lay sermons" characterized by "his special form of public humor." In the opinion of the London *Mail*, "the practical difficulty of legislating in the direction suggested by Mr. Roosevelt would be to know how and where to draw the line." *The Spectator* approves the President's wisdom in speaking as he has done, and takes occasion to say that——

"few Americans who study the political phenomena of their country are prepared to deny that the President's warning as to public danger from 'unhealthily' large fortunes is required, and should be pondered with a view to possible action. He had a right to notice this like any other cloud in the national sky."

This influential journal is then led to refer, as the papers above quoted have done, to the condition of things in Europe, especially England, where "unhealthily" large fortunes are made impossible by the statutes of the land, as well as by other influences. Thus:

"The aggregation of colossal fortunes is checked on the European Continent by the independence of the different countries, by severe laws of distribution at death, and by the desire of the rich to enter on careers other than that of money-making. In this country free trade still checks the monopolies which are so easily secured when the world at large can not pour in competing produce, and which on the whole furnish the most rapid methods of accumulation. Moreover, idiosyncrasy counts even in commerce, and the British multimillionaire almost invariably desires either to 'found a family,' which is a process requiring great outlays, or to achieve distinction by something other than continuous devotion to 'business,' which his son or other successor may probably denounce as somewhat sordid."

*The Spectator* adds that not only do "the gigantic latent resources" of the Republic favor plutocracy, "the new oligarchy which everywhere begins to threaten ancient commercial order," and in America to an extent utterly unparalleled in Europe, but American ideals of success in life, American commercial law, and American politics all conspire to foster "multimillionarism" as it is not fostered in Europe. Thus we read:

"The American has few modes of acquiring distinction open to him, and often prefers to found a sort of commercial dynasty—three instances, at least, must be known to all our readers. The American, too, who controls enormous wealth has a better chance of acquiring direct power than any Englishman, however rich, could readily secure. Shareholders in this country are still allowed a direct voice in the management of their own affairs, but in America eleven men are said to exercise 'a controlling influence' over the entire railway system of the Republic. The United Kingdom, moreover, forms a single State; and altho one has heard stories of corruption during the railway mania, and rumors of what is called 'pressure' on behalf of certain pecuniary interests are common enough, it would be very difficult indeed by any outlay whatever to deprive Parliament of its independence as regards any question in which the public interest was deeply concerned. If American whispers may be trusted, however, the purchase of a State legislature is not impossible, and the usual legal system, with its badly paid judges and its multiplicity of appeals, allows an advantage to wealth which in unscrupulous hands is found to be very great indeed, so great that no private dealer dare face a 'syndicate' of millionaires. Moreover, the gigantic latent resources of the Republic so enlarge the vista of commercial possibilities that within a generation or two fortunes may be accumulated on a scale unknown since the Roman Republic gave way to the Roman Empire, and Crassus was admitted, solely on account of his wealth, into the minute Political Committee which for a moment scattered death among its rivals in the race for power as it were out of a watering-pot."

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## INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

THE diminishing death-rate of any country is an indication of its advance in civilization, remarks a writer in *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), for it results from improvement in general sanitation and knowledge of hygiene, increased comfort in living, and diminution in the frequency of wars. In Europe, says this writer, quoting from the latest statistical tables of the German Government, the death-rate is sinking lower and lower, altho this is accompanied, unfortunately, by a decrease in the number of births. He makes the following international comparison:

"The mortality returns show a constant decrease in all civilized countries during the past ten years. Russia stood at the head with 55 deaths per 1,000 in 1895, but even in this case the figure was reduced within five years to 31. No Russian statistics are available for the years 1900–1905. The most healthy of all the great States of Europe is England, with a death-rate of 18.7 in 1895 and 16.5 last year. Germany and France have an almost equal rate. In both these countries the death-rate decreased from 22 to 19½ per 1,000 inhabitants. Similarly Austria and Italy, with about 23, have an almost equal rate for last year."

A more serious consideration, continues this writer, is the decrease in the birth-rate. We read:

"Only in Japan does the birth-rate show an increase, namely, from 29.5 to 32.5. In Russia it has remained practically stationary. In Germany the decrease in the rate is 2, in Austria 3, in Hungary 5, in Enlgand 2½ per 1,000 inhabitants. In France the decrease, 0.8 per cent., is certainly much less, but in spite of that fact the birth-rate in France is still 13 per cent. below that of Germany."

The comparison between the number of births and deaths shows that the population of Germany is rapidly increasing, both in numbers and density. To quote:

"The excess of births over deaths in Germany, during the last year reported on, amounts to 14½ per 1,000 inhabitants, while in France it was only 1½. And altho the other great countries are considerably above France with regard to the natural increase of population, yet in all cases they are considerably beneath Germany. The German rate for the excess of births over deaths is only exceeded by some of the minor States, such as the Netherlands, the Argentine, Uruguay, and some Australian States.

"This too readily explains the fact that the density of the population in Germany is increasing at a rapid rate. In the year 1816 the number of inhabitants in the territory now comprised in the German Empire was only about 50 per square kilometer. After the Franco-German war the number had increased to 76, and according to the last census it is 112. The United States (where a great part of the increase of population is due to the immense immigration rather than in the natural way to the excess of births over deaths) and which are increasing in population far faster than Germany, as regards the density of the population, have, with 8.22 inhabitants per square kilometer, only a fourteenth of the proportion in Germany. The other great State [Russia] inhabited by a white race, which exceeds Germany in the absolute total of its population, remains, with regard to the density, at a level of only a fifth as many as Germany per square kilometer. Countries with a density about equal to that of Germany are Italy, with 113, and Japan, with 122 inhabitants per square kilometer. Germany is only exceeded to any large extent by one great power, England."

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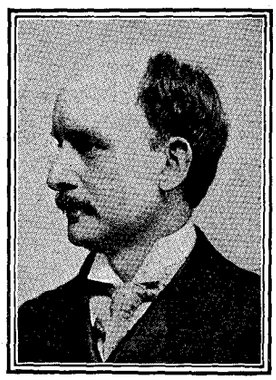
# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

## BIG-GAME HUNTING WITH A CAMERA.

FLASHLIGHTS IN THE JUNGLE. By C. G. Schillings. Translated from the German by Frederic Whyte, with the cooperation of the author. Introduction by Sir H. H. Johnston. Illustrated Cloth, 782 pages. Price, $3.80 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE reviewer of this elaborate study of the animal life of East Africa is apparently expected to surrender on sight. Sir Harry Johnston, of Uganda fame and an authority on most matters connected with tropical Africa, has equipped Mr. Whyte's translation with a formidable battery of heavy artillery in the form of an introduction eulogistic to the highest degree. Beyond dissenting from the author's acceptance of Captain Merker's theory of the Semitic descent of the Masai, and referring to a few minor errors, he has no fault to find with the work, which he pronounces "the most beautiful, accurate, and complete picture of the East-African wilderness which has yet been given to us by any writer. This book is equivalent, in the case of the stay-at-home reader, to a sojourn of six months among the wild animals of the Ethiopian region; while it is bound to produce *nostalgia* in the minds of returned veterans." Notwithstanding Sir Harry's enthusiasm, the reader of the Anglicized version, at any rate, is certain to find "Flashlights in the Jungle" singularly disappointing in some respects. Mr. Schillings himself confesses that photographing lions is to him an easier task than writing books. There can be no question of his success in the former undertaking, but his performance of the latter is hardly attended with equally happy results.



HENRY GEORGE, JR.

In the first place, the wealth of material assembled has not been worked up in such a way as to allow the reader to follow the intrepid hunter and photographer with a clear understanding either of the country traversed or the methods employed. The book, to put it otherwise, is not a unified whole so much as a series of detached monographs in which a great deal too much is taken for granted. If it were addressed simply to geographers or naturalists, this criticism would lose force. But it is published as a work for general reading, and the general reader may well object to the discursiveness and vagueness with which he is guided across veldt and through jungle. A good map would, of course, have mended matters somewhat, but even this aid is denied, and the reader left to puzzle out for himself just in what part of East Africa Mr. Schillings killed a particular elephant or photographed a certain giraffe. Nor is he sufficiently explicit in relating the means whereby he secured the three hundred remarkable photographs with which his book is illustrated, and which greatly increase its value. The pictures themselves afford a few clews and the text affords more, but there is not the adequate account one would naturally expect of what is by no means an every-day occurrence—the snapshotting of wild animals in their native haunts. Again, there are numerous repetitions, especially in the matter of protesting against the wholesale slaughter of big game by "sportsmen" to whom the killing is everything. Finally, the work has obviously suffered in translation. Where statistics occur—fortunately they occur seldom—Mr. Whyte has retained them in the metric system, and thus rendered them meaningless to the great mass of English and American readers; and his translation as a whole displays neither zeal nor command of language.

These are the defects of the book, and they are serious. But it has conspicuous merits. To the student of natural history and anthropology, it is a veritable storehouse of information. From the standpoint of pure interest it contains many entertaining incidents of travel and exploration, and abounds in hunting tales of the most adventurous quality. Its illustrations are, as has been said, really remarkable, and bear eloquent testimony to the daring of one who is fairly entitled to a foremost place among African travelers. The wish will not down, however, that Mr. Schillings had kept more firmly in mind the fact that he was writing for the general public.

This wish is shared by not a few of the reviewers. Thus, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* laments that the text is "unadorned by any literary arts"; the New York *Times Saturday Review* observes that neither the author nor the translator "excels in narrative or descriptive skill" and that as a consequence the book is "rather heavy reading"; the New York *Commercial* refers to Mr. Schillings as "a dull narrator even of events reeking with the spirit of adventure," and the Chicago *Record-Herald* describes his book as "interesting, but rather awkwardly written." On the other hand, there are some who find it practically free from blemish. *The Independent* pronounces it "full of interest," the New York *Sun* "informing and vastly entertaining," the New York *Tribune* "a fascinating record of remarkable achievements," and the Chicago *Journal* "more entertaining than scores of books of wonder tales." All are agreed in recognizing its intrinsic value.

## MASS AND CLASS.

THE MENACE OF PRIVILEGE. By Henry George, Jr. Cloth, 421 pages. Price, $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.

THE argument of this volume from the pen of the son of the famous protagonist of the Single-tax movement may be set forth in a very few words. As circumstances now are Mr. George perceives that wealth in the United States is constantly concentrating in fewer hands and that there is an ever-widening cleavage of society into classes, with the Haves and the Have Nots arrayed in bitterly hostile camps. This situation he ascribes solely to the existence of what he calls "privilege," meaning thereby the enjoyment of special legal rights by individuals or groups. The eradication of privilege thus becomes a first vital need in the reorganization of society deemed by him essential to the preservation of the Republic. And, like his father before him, he has a definite constructive program of reform, having for foundation the "taxing of land monopoly to death" and the abolition of the protective tariff. But his concern in the present book is less with the process of reform than with the awakening of his countrymen to the necessity for reform. To this he devotes almost his every effort.

In detail, his pages contain little or nothing that will be new to the careful observer of prevailing conditions, or the student of contemporary magazines and newspapers from which he has derived most of his abundant illustrative material. But in the aggregate, and in the method of presentation, he draws a picture which reveals, as has seldom if ever been revealed before, the steady growth of the so-called money power in the United States and the evils arising from superabundance on the one hand and grinding poverty on the other. This picture, to be sure, is overcolored by the zeal of the special pleader, and does not take into account the resultant gains to the nation from the very policy of "privilege" which Mr. George condemns. As *The Outlook* puts it: "The difficulty with the book is that its view is both a partial view and a short view." But it must be remembered that the author's frankly declared purpose is to focus attention on the evils which have come in with the era of industrial combination, and as a contribution to the literature of exposure "The Menace of Privilege" must be given high rank. The ills which are attacked are ills indeed, and whether or no Mr. George's readers be persuaded that his is the logical means of effecting reform, he will certainly stimulate the most heedless to a clearer realization of the reasons for reform.

The deep impression his book has made is shown by the comments of our critical journals. *The Arena* describes it as "a book that no friend of republican government can afford to ignore." *The Outlook*, while finding it open to serious objections, believes that "there is much in this volume that is true, much that needs to be said, much that is well said," and for clearness and cogency of presentation rates it as scarcely inferior to "Progress and Poverty." "A book of first-rate interest and importance" is the verdict of the reviewer for the New York *Times Saturday Review*, altho *The Times* editorially asserts that Mr. George's material "is not digested—it is merely strung together," and adds that in his illustrative data he shows little evidence of selection "and none whatever of attempts at verification." The Chicago *Inter Ocean's* conclusion is: "A very timely and suggestive book, worth careful reading by every intelligent man and good citizen." The Chicago *Evening Post*, however, calls it "a popular edition of his father's 'Progress and Poverty,'" and adds that no one who was not converted by that book "will be persuaded by 'The Menace of Privilege.'"

## FROM THE RED MAN'S VIEWPOINT.

THE WAY OF AN INDIAN. By Frederic Remington. Illustrated. Cloth, 252 pages. Price, $1.50. Fox, Duffield & Co.

INDIAN customs and characteristics have been a fascinating theme for study ever since the pathfinders from the Old World set foot on the shores of the Americas, and the literature on the subject now forms a vast accumulation. But it is usually the case that the Indian's ideas of the conduct of life and his general outlook on the affairs of the world about him have been examined strictly from the white man's standpoint and seldom from that of the red man himself, a mistake that has been fraught with serious consequences, particularly in the working out of our Indian policy. Now and again, however, we come upon writers who stand as refreshing exceptions to the rule, and among such Mr. Remington must be included. His pictures of stirring scenes on the Western plains have already shown that he is a keen observer; here he proves the possession of an astonishing aptitude for apprehending and expressing the Indian point of view.

In the words of the Detroit *Free Press*, his little essay in pictorial biography is "a remarkable presentation of Indian ideals, customs, and emotions," and, as the New York *Tribune* justly observes, is characterized by the vigor which Mr. Remington puts into his paintings, there being "a rugged impressionism in the text

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—as in the illustrations—that appropriately fits the subject, a study of the life of an Indian chieftain from boyhood to old age." Mr. Remingon's hero—known at various stages of his career as White Otter, the Bat, and the Fire-eater—possesses in an accentuated form the virtues and defects of his race. He is of the Cheyennes, and in the opening pages we meet him, an eager, courageous, superstitious stripling, journeying far from camp into rocky fastnesses to struggle with the bad gods and wrest from nature a "medicine" that will safeguard him from his enemies, human and superhuman. The "medicine" gained, his ambitions are rapidly realized. By a characteristic act of treachery he secures his first scalp, thus proving his manhood. By another he effects a "marriage by capture," earning the right to establish his own tepee. Then he takes the war-path in earnest, against hostile tribesmen, against helpless traders, even against the whites in his fort. But his "medicine" is not all-powerful, and in the end fate overtakes him in a retaliatory raid by the "pony-soldiers" of Uncle Sam. His squaw slain, his boy frozen to death in his arms, he seeks refuge in a gloom-bound cañon, "waiting for the evil spirits which lurked out among the pine-trees to come and take him. He wanted to go to the spirit-land where the Cheyennes of his home and youth were at peace in warm valleys, talking and eating."

FREDERIC REMINGTON.

This is practically all there is to the tale which, as a story, is singularly strong, if crude and simple, and, as a study in primitive instincts and an epitome of the struggle that attended the coming of the whites into the buffalo country, is a wonderfully effective piece of work, its strength and tragedy emphasized by the illustrations provided by the artist-author.

## A VISION-ENLARGING GROUP OF TALES.

VROUW GROBELAAR. By Perceval Gibbon. Cloth, 293 pages. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IT is a notable fact that people used as material for stories always repudiate and reject the record. Cape Cod has not yet forgiven Sally McLean for "Cape Cod Folks." Newport and Tuxedo wrathfully deny the implications of "The House of Mirth." New England waves off Mary Wilkins Freeman. New Orleans will have none of G. W. Cable. California puts its tongue in its cheek at Bret Harte. With these precedents in mind, one wonders if the folk of the South-African veldt would relish themselves as presented in "Vrouw Grobelaar," by Perceval Gibbon.

PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Whether Mr. Gibbon has reflected the Kaffir and the Boer as they are, or whether he has touched the dull lives of the veldt with glamour and terror transcending experience—wherever he got these wild dramatic tales, we must thank him for a book showing new, strange heights and depths of these curious mortal hearts of ours so "piteously contrived for pain."

An unlettered but vastly wise old Boer woman tells the stories at her own hearthside, mostly in rebuke of an untoward generation growing up about her. The art and the psychology are masterful. There is no complexity, no laborious building-up of horrors, but every line adds might, every touch gives color; and each grim story gets a strangle-hold. The reader moves with these still people in the circle of vast, unseen, unforgetting powers. Spirits and witches are abroad. The devil stalks alert and thrifty. God is ever present, watchful, and jealous as over the Puritans in their stony fields.

The *motifs* are as striking as the new stars and trees of that far southern land. A man is dragged to death by his own son even as he in forgotten days had dragged his own father. One in delirium sees his wife's face, and goes through life pining for that shadowy unknown who is forever at his side. A pedler plays at calling up the dead, and the dead appear. A planter rides down a Kaffir child in the kraal, and is ridden down himself for his unrepented deed. A woman finds that her husband is a coward, and silently goes to death to help him keep his courage and his honor. A bushman leading a night fight against the baboons that come in armies to destroy the corn, in the morning has himself become a groveling, grinning baboon. These are some of the themes, and on the whole "Vrouw Grobelaar" presents the most gripping and vision-enlarging group of stories since Kipling's "Plain Tales from the Hills."

Almost without exception the critics praise the book. The Brooklyn *Times* says of it: "It is many years since fiction of such unusual quality has appeared." The Boston *Herald* believes that "the author's work has earned him the title of 'the Kipling of the Kraal.'" According to the New York *Times Saturday Review*, "the author and the Vrouw Grobelaar have a fine sense of humor and a deft and delightful way of putting things." The Washington *Star*, however, is of the opinion that "were it not for the humorous touches which Mr. Gibbon adds to his text it would be too uniformly gruesome to be acceptable."

## SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A HISTORICAL work of uncommon interest has been made available to Americans by the importation of "Further Memoirs of the Whig Party, 1807–1821" (Dutton, $5.00 net). This is the concluding instalment of Lord Holland's informative and entertaining "Recollections," the first two volumes of which appeared so long ago as the middle of the nineteenth century. The final volume is perhaps less readable than its predecessors, but is certainly less jaundiced and prejudiced, affording some valuable side-lights on the history of the Whig party and of British politics generally during the latter part of the Georgian era. Its author, as the nephew of Charles James Fox and authorized exponent of the latter's policy in the House of Lords, writes with the intimate knowledge of a participant in many history-making events of the opening years of the past century, and draws, into the bargain, some vivid if not always just pictures of the notables of the period, not only in the world of politics, but in that of letters and art.

WITH the romantic Ardennes forest for setting, and for *motif* the incident of a medieval feud between the Duke of Burgundy and the citizens of the town of Dinant, Dr. Seth Cook Comstock has written a stirring tale of adventure to which he gives the name of "Marcelle the Mad" (Appleton, $1.50) after the female Robin Hood who plays the leading rôle. A trifle melodramatic and stilted in the earlier chapters, it develops into a really powerful piece of work once the Burgundians have cleared the woods of the "Companions of the Green Tent" and compelled the survivors to take refuge in Dinant. Here the principal characters, two pairs of lovers who have become involved in a tragedy of errors, strive mightily both for themselves and the terror-stricken, mob-mad townsmen, and in the end, of course, everything eventuates as the reader desires and expects. But if the story boasts little originality either of plot or incident, it is told with a skill and vigor that lift it well above the level of its kind, and few are likely to leave it dissatisfied.

PROF. HUGO R. MEYER, who has already written a book presenting the case against governmental regulation of railway rates, is now out with one opposed to the public ownership and operation of public utilities. His new work is entitled "Municipal Ownership in Great Britain" (Macmillan, $1.50 net), and sets forth the results of the writer's personal investigations into the consequent gains and losses of the "municipal trading" policy in vogue in Great Britain for some thirty-five years. According to Professor Meyer, the losses so far outweigh the gains (which are scarcely in evidence in his pages) that "municipal ownership" is virtually synonymous with "paralysis of initiative" and "industrial backwardness" His statements are supported by a formidable array of statistics, and while it is obvious that he has overlooked or inadequately considered some of the vital points at issue, his book is useful if only for calling attention to certain objections which the advocates of municipal ownership are for their part prone to forget, but which must be met.

GEORGE S. MERRIAM'S "The Negro and the Nation" (Holt, $1.75) is in the main a historical survey of the rise, decline, and fall of slavery in the United States, but it also contains some chapters of a purely sociological character comprising, in brief, an account of the progress already made by the colored race since the era of reconstruction and some illuminating suggestions respecting the means whereby, in the author's opinion, further progress may best be attained. The historical portion of the work is decidedly open to criticism, for Mr. Merriam has not always been at sufficient pains to verify his statements, and he occasionally exposes himself to a charge of prejudice. Nevertheless, his book must be accounted helpful. He properly views the negro problem as a national, not a sectional, problem, and correctly detects in the existence of the "caste" spirit the greatest obstacle to its successful solution. He feels justified, however, in adopting a heartily optimistic attitude in regard to the outcome of the noble work begun by General Armstrong and his devoted disciples. All who have the future of the negro seriously at heart, and not least the negro himself, will be well advised to consult this volume.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"A History of the Reformation."—The Reformation in Germany from its Beginning to the Religious Peace of Augsburg.—Thomas M. Lindsay. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"The Dynamics of Living Matter."—Jacques Loeb. (The Macmillan Company, $3.00.)

"Joseph Jefferson."—Francis Wilson. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.00 net.)

"Studies in Socialism."—Jean Jaures. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.00 net.)

"In the Shadow."—Henry C. Rowland. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Medieval London, Historical and Social," Volume I.—Sir Walter Besant. (The Macmillan Co., $7.50.)

"Graded Spelling Books for City Schools."—W. J. Moran and C. H. Brelsford. (Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.)

"Pioneer Work in Hunan."—Marshall Broomhall. (Morgan & Scott, London.)

"The Soul of the People."—William M. Ivins. (The Century Co.)

"Benares, the Sacred City."—E. B. Havell. (William M. Stitt, Jr.)

"A Bibliography of the Sanskrit Drama."—Montgomery Schuyler, Jr. (The Macmillan Co.)

"Social Progress."—Josiah Strong. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $1.00 net.)

"The Stigma."—Emily Selkirk. (Herbert B. Turner & Co.)

"The Woman in the Alcove."—Anna Katharine Green. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

"Moral Overstrain."—George W. Alger. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00.)

"The Mayor of Warwick."—Herbert M. Hopkins. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Reading of Shakespeare."—J. M. Hoppin. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"War Government, Federal and State, 1861–65."—William B. Weeden. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50 net.)

"Geography Primer."—Oliver P. Cornman and Oscar Gerson. (Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.)

"Christianity and the Working Classes."—Edited by George Haw. (The Macmillan Co.)

"A Tale of Two Cities."—Charles Dickens. (The Macmillan Co., 25 cts.)

"The Young O'Briens."—By the author of "Elizabeth's Children." (John Lane Co.)

"Common Sense Gardens."—Cornelius V. V. Sewell. (The Grafton Press, $2.00 net.)

"Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution," 1904.

## CURRENT POETRY.

### A Lyric.

BY BLISS CARMAN.

Oh, once I could not understand
The sob within the throat of spring—
The shrilling of the frogs, nor why
The birds so passionately sing.

That was before your beauty came
And stooped to teach my soul desire,
When on these mortal lips you laid
The magic and immortal fire.

I wondered why the sea should seem
So gray, so lonely, and so old;
The sigh of level-driving snows
In winter so forlornly cold.

I wondered what it was could give
The scarlet autumn pomps their pride,
And paint with colors not of earth
The glory of the mountainside.

I could not tell why youth should dream
And worship at the evening star
And yet must go with eager feet
Where danger and where splendors are.

I could not guess why men at times,
Beholding beauty, should go mad

A Prominent Horticulturist Writes:

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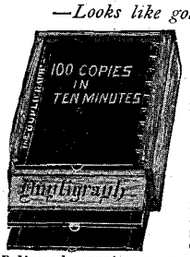


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With joy or sorrow or despair
Or some unknown delight they had.

I wondered what they could receive
From Time's inexorable hand
So full of loveliness and doom.
But now, ah, now I understand!
—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (May)

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**"So Kind You Are."**

BY WITTER BYNNER.

You have an eye more warmly brown
Than autumn days away from town,
But will not let me speak my mind,
So kind you are and so unkind.

You have a voice with all the moods
Of twilights and of solitudes,
But light to leave me as the wind,
So kind you are and so unkind.

You have, wherever I may be,
A trick of persecuting me,
Tho out of sight, not out of mind,
So kind you are and so unkind.

The way would seem not half so soon
To reach your heart as reach the moon,
Yet it's a way I'll surely find,—
So kind you are and so unkind.
—*From McClure's Magazine* (May).

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**Prayer.**

BY GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

I stood upon the threshold; musical
Reverberant footsteps ghostlike came and went,
And my lips trembled as magnificent
Before me rose a vision of that hall
Whereof great Milton is the mighty wall,
Shakespeare the dome with incense redolent,
Each latter singer precious ornament,
And Holy Writ the groundwork bearing all.

"Lord," sobbed I, "take thy splendid gift of youth
For the one boon that I have craved so long:
Mold thou my stammering accents and uncouth,
With awful music raise and make me strong,
A living martyr of thy vocal truth,
A resonant column in the House of Song!"
—*From The Century Magazine* (May).

---

**Going Home.**

BY ARTHUR STRINGER.

I tread each mountain waste austere,
I pass dark pinelands, hill by hill;
Each tardy sunrise brings me near,
Each lonely sunset nearer still.

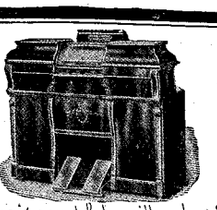
Sing low, my heart, of other lands
And suns we may have loved, or known;
This silent North, it understands,
And asks but little of its own!

So where the homeland twilight broods
Above the slopes of dusky pine,

---

**TEMAGAMI.**

Nimrod was a mighty hunter, but had he hunted in the "Temagami" region he would have been a mightier one. Nimrod hunted for glory, but Temagamians hunt for game. Those Indians who made the first canoe of birch bark long ago, were our great benefactors. The children of these Indians know the canoe, and they know how to use it, and if you go to Temagami this summer they will paddle your canoe in their own superb way. They will be the best of guides you ever had, and they will take you through the rivers, lakes, forests and hunting grounds their forefathers once called home, they will tell you of the tricks and habits of the bears, beavers, moose, caribou and deer. Ah! the Indians know, for once they were mightier hunters than ancient Nimrod. Students who camp in summer along the Temagami lakes are able to do two years' work in one. Business men who camp under the Temagami skies never stop at the hospital or go into bankruptcy. Easy of access by the Grand Trunk Railway System. For information address, FRANK P. DWYER, E. P. A., G. T. R. S., 290 Broadway, New York.

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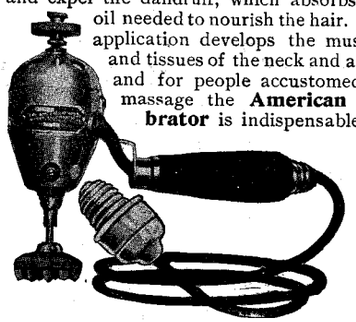

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Teach me your silence, solitudes;
Your reticence, gray hills, be mine!

Whether all loveliness it lies,
Or but a lone waste scarred and torn,
How shall I know? For 'neath these skies
And in these valleys I was born!
—*From Munsey's Magazine* (May).

## PERSONAL.

**The Air-Line to the Pole.**—Newspaper announcements of the proposed aerial "dash" for the pole have centered some little public attention upon Walter Wellman, an account of whose adventurous project is thus given in *Leslie's Weekly:*

Any doubt that may have existed as to the serious intention of the well-known newspaper correspondent, Walter Wellman, to make a dash for the north pole in a dirigible balloon should have been dispelled by his speech at a recent smoker of the Motor Club, of New York, where he was a guest of honor. Mr. Wellman announced that he had contracted in Paris for a 100-foot air-ship, and that he proposed, with four companions, to sail in it from Spitzbergen to the pole, a distance of 1,200 miles. The aerial vessel, he said, would be supplied with sufficient motive power to take him to his polar destination and part way back, through the air, but for the remaining distance he would depend on motor sledges, which he expected to have with him, or on dog sledges, traveling on the ice and snow. Tho the explorer's calculation appears correct, and tho he has had much experience in the arctic regions, his enterprise will be daring in the extreme. Everybody, and particularly every one connected with the press, will watch this hazardous undertaking with intense interest, and will wish Mr. Wellman all success. The adventurous newspaper man has won undying fame in other fields of exploration, and why not in this one? Quite a number of the explorers will be faring toward the pole this year, but if Mr. Wellman has no bad luck he should be able to outdo all rivals.


### ONE IN THREE

**Every Third Person Poisoned by Coffee.**

It is difficult to make people believe that coffee is an absolute poison to at least one person out of every three, but people are slowly finding it out, although thousands of them suffer terribly before they discover the fact.

A New York hotel man says: "Each time after drinking coffee I became restless, nervous and excited, so that I was unable to sit five minutes in one place, was also inclined to vomit and suffered from loss of sleep, which got worse and worse.

"A lady said that perhaps coffee was the cause of my trouble, and suggested that I try Postum Food Coffee. I laughed at the thought that coffee hurt me, but she insisted so hard that I finally had some Postum made. I have been using it in place of coffee ever since, for I noticed that all my former nervousness and irritation disappeared. I began to sleep perfectly, and the Postum tasted as good or better than the old coffee, so what was the use of sticking to a beverage that was ruining me?

"One day on an excursion up the country I remarked to a young lady friend on her greatly improved appearance. She explained that some time before she had quit using coffee and taken Postum. She had gained a number of pounds and her former palpitation of the heart, humming in the ears, trembling of the hands and legs and other disagreeable feelings had disappeared. She recommended me to quit coffee and take Postum and was very much surprised to find that I had already made the change.

"She said her brother had also received great benefits from leaving off coffee and taking on Postum Food Coffee."

"There's a reason."

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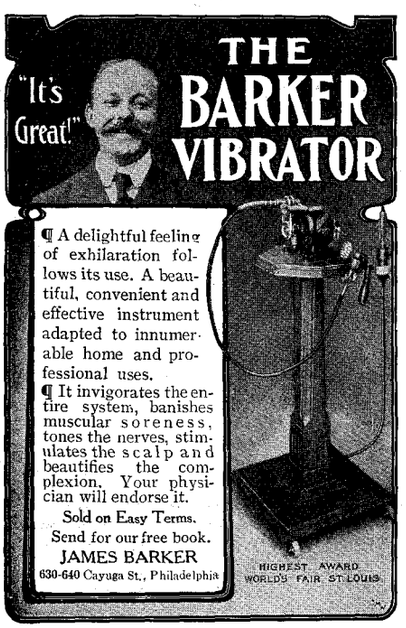
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While not an enthusiast on the subject, Mr. Wellman is confident that he will succeed.

**After the Earthquake.**—The wonderful courage and cheerfulness with which the people of San Francisco are meeting their losses are illustrated by numerous stories which are now appearing in the press. "I should be satisfied if I lost everything but the climate," said a political friend of Mayor Schmitz. Rich and poor, united by the common calamity, work side by side to hasten the recovery of the city from the ruins of the earthquake and fire. One man, telling in the New York *Tribune* of his experiences, narrates:

"I saw a man and wife reunited under circumstances which show why San Francisco will emerge from this ordeal greater and more beautiful than before. I was working under the direction of a squad of soldiers digging graves for a great pile of corpses taken from the Latin Quarter. Alongside of me was a man in a dress-suit and silk hat. He swung his shovel with a vim, altho I could see he had blistered his tender hands so badly that the raw flesh was laid bare. He told me that he had a home on Nob Hill, and the night before he had been told to get out in a hurry, as the whole district was to be dynamited.

"The man had given away all of his clothes to refugees except those on his back and his best dress-suit. On being told to leave, he put his 'glad rags' in a suit-case, jumped into his automobile, and started for his summer home in Menlo Park, where his wife and family had already taken refuge. Menlo Park is about twenty-five miles from 'Frisco. He had hardly gone a block before his motor-car was stopped by a soldier, at the point of a gun. He was forced to surrender it, to be used as an ambulance, and was at once put to work digging graves. The soldier also told him to give the suit he wore to an old man who was in rags and to put on the dress-suit himself.

"A day later, while my Nob Hill friend was in the act of filling in a grave in which we had buried six men in one lot, a woman caught sight of him from across the street, and, with a scream rushed into his arms. Even the soldiers were astonished. Finally one of them shouted, " 'Here, here, get to work.'

" 'Just let me kiss my wife again,' said the grave-digger in the dress-suit. And they let him. The poor woman had come on from San Mateo in the fear that he was dead, and had been wandering around the city a day and a night searching for him. She had given away her rings and earrings and even her silk skirt and stockings for food. She looked more like a beggar woman of the slums than the one-time mistress of a Nob Hill house. At the second command from the soldier to 'get to work,' the man and woman separated, but, tho still in tears, they were smiling. The woman went over to a near-by saloon which had been turned into a dispensary, and went to work there, tearing up cloth for bandages. The man went back to his shovel, and, as he again began making the dirt fly, he said to me:

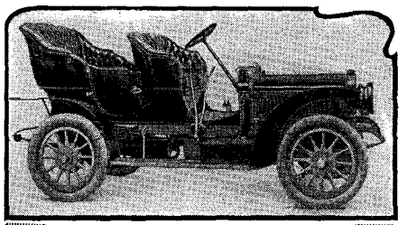
" 'As long as a man has a sweet wife and sweet babies, he can be happy even when burying the dead.' "

In direct contrast to the prevailing spirit of mutual helpfulness there was an occasional exhibition of the fiendish work of ghouls. All such offenders were summarily shot by the militia when detected. This authority of the soldiery, while generally exercised with due care, occasionally resulted disastrously, as in the slaying of Major Tilden while engaged in relief work.

"Fear often drives men to ridiculous things," continues the *Tribune*, and illustrates by further quotations from an eye-witness:

"There were some sights which I did not think funny at the time. Yet I can not help laughing at them. I saw one big fat man, with a nightgown covering his rounded form, calmly walking in upper Market street, carrying a huge bird-cage in his arms, and the cage was absolutely empty—not a bird in it. The man was as self-possessed as if he were completely dressed, and seemed to enjoy looking at the wrecked buildings.

"Another man was leading a huge Newfoundland dog and carrying a kitten in his arms; he kept talking

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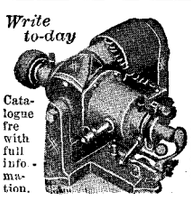

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to the kitten. In Fell street I noticed an old woman, scantily dressed, pushing a sewing-machine up the hill. She would progress a little, and then become exhausted and rest. To her task she went again. That sewing-machine was her world."

The Oakland (Cal.) *Enquirer* tells of one humorous incident in conection with the impressing of people into service by the picket men:

A gentleman employed in the custom-house started for his home, in a portion of the city which was not burned, and was stopped by a picket, who ordered him to go to work. The gentleman in question replied, "I am an employee of the Government and on regular duty." This did not go with the picket and he put him to work throwing bricks and compelled him to remain at it an hour and a half—the limit. The gentleman passed on a few blocks, when he was stopped again. A similar colloquy took place, but it was no use. He was put to work again. Before he had reached home he had done six hours' work. The next morning, on his way downtown, he was again stopped by pickets and pressed into work. At last he secured the necessary passports to pass through the guards without working his way.

---

**Henry Clay Trumbull.**—In his biography of the late Henry Clay Trumbull, proprietor of the *Sunday-School Times*, Mr. Philip Howard affords us some glimpses of the country and a few of its celebrities during the last half of the nineteenth century.

As a boy Trumbull numbered among his friends Whistler, the artist—"bright, cheerful, and modest—strange as this may seem," who at the age of nine watched young Trumbull's ordinary amateur drawing with the greatest interest and almost timidly showed him an off-hand pencil sketch of his own. He was delighted with the unstinted praise of his older boy friend, who saw at once that it was a work of genius.

Trumbull's Sunday-school training began early. On explaining to his pupils that the little boys in a picture were about to be drowned by the capsizing of their boat, because it was Sunday, a longshore pupil indignantly protested: "Why don't the plaguey fool ease off his main sheet?"

During the latter part of the civil war Trumbull acted as chaplain, and was so little like the traditional chaplain that he marched side by side with his men, lived with them, was with them in line of battle exposed to death, and rallied them when they faltered. When taken prisoner near Charleston he was so little like a clergyman in dress and appearance that Beauregard refused to exchange him, because he believed that he was a spy in masquerade. As many of the


## REPAIRING BRAIN

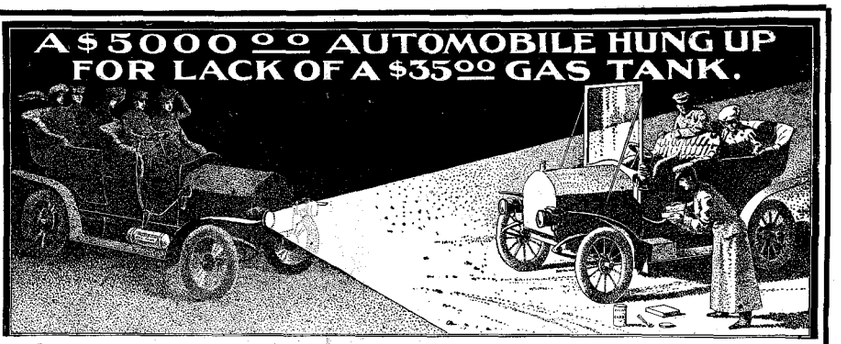
**A Certain Way by Food.**

Every minister, lawyer, journalist, physician, author or business man is forced under pressure of modern conditions to the active and sometimes overactive use of the brain.

Analysis of the excreta thrown out by the pores shows that brainwork breaks down the phosphate of potash, separating it from its heavier companion, albumin, and plain common-sense teaches that this elemental principle must be introduced into the body anew each day if we would replace the loss and rebuild the brain tissue.

We know that the phosplate of potash, as presented in certain field grains, has an affinity for albumin, and that is the only way gray matter in the brain can be built. It will not answer to take the crude phosphate of potash of the drug shop, for nature rejects it. The elemental mineral must be presented through food directly from Nature's laboratory.

These facts have been made use of in the manufacture of Grape-Nuts, and any brain worker can prove the value of the proper selection of food by making free use of Grape-Nuts for ten days or two weeks. Sold by grocers everywhere (and in immense quantities). Manufactured by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.




## Ever see anything like what's happening to the man on the right, Mr. Motorist?

And, when a man pays from $1,000.00 to $5,000.00 for a Motor Car, with an engine worth a fifth of the whole cost, body worth a tenth, wheels a twentieth, and so on—all equally necessary to giving him the pleasure he expects to get for his money—isn't it just a little inconsistent to economize (?) on light which costs but 1 per cent of the total outlay, and at a risk of 50 per cent of all the pleasure?

For the best light apparatus costs only about a hundredth part as much as the rest of the car and on it depends just about one half of all the enjoyment you can expect to get. Any Motorist will tell you that there is nothing to compare with the exhilaration of a speedy night ride. To go spinning along through the darkness—nothing behind and nothing before—is the nearest to flying through space a man is ever likely to get. The weirdness of it—the fascination—the indescribable thrillingness of annihilating distance, has no parallel in experience.

But you cannot really enjoy it unless you have confidence and are without thought of danger. And there can be no confidence—you must think of danger—unless you have light and plenty of it. Try to drive your car in broad daylight with your eyes shut. How does it seem? Can't you feel you must see where you are going? It is the same at night. All things take on queer shapes—you cannot gauge distance—if your light is uncertain. Clear light on the road is your protection against accident. With it, you are sure—confident. Without it, fear handles your steering wheel.

And the one and only way to be sure of good, clear, dependable light, always, is to get your gas ready made and ready to use, for good gas cannot be generated by apparatus on a moving car nor can you get regular pressure out of a generator that is jiggled about under constantly changing conditions. Notice that other man in the picture—the one who has a Prest-O-Lite tank on his car. That tank is filled with gas—pregenerated, pure, clean, clear, dry—condensed for convenient carrying, and compressed to give steady, even pressure. This means "light on tap"—clear, even, and brilliant—whenever you need it. Turn on the gas and light it—that's all. There is nothing to fuss with, no carbide to jiggle. We make the gas, you use it.

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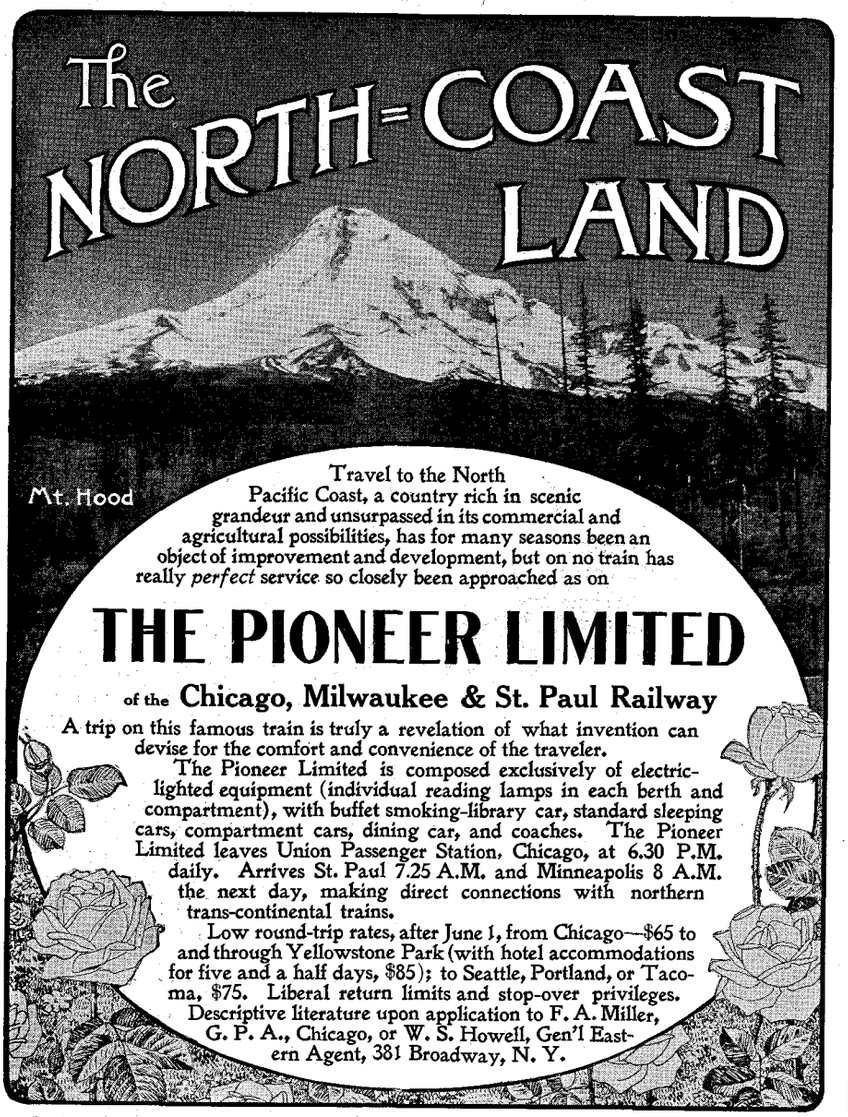


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soldiers would not attend service because they did not believe that extemporaneous preaching was the real thing, he had to write his sermons, not unfrequently when bullets were whistling about him and bombs bursting near. In these ways, he learned so well how to manage men and to defy death that he was subsequently able to penetrate the Syrian Desert, and establish the lost site of Kadesh-Barnea, whose rock, according to the narrative, when struck by Moses, gushed forth with water.

Trumbull was on such friendly terms with Grant that when he issued a Philadelphia Centennial copy of his paper Grant wrote the following message: "My advice to Sunday-schools, no matter what their denomination, is: Hold fast to the Bible as the sheet-anchor of your liberties; write its precepts in your hearts, and practise them in your lives. To the influence of this book are we indebted for all the progress made in true civilization, and to this we must look as our guide in the future. Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."

Toward the close of his second administration, Grant thus reviewed, in a private conversation with Trumbull, the criticisms of his public career:

"I don't wonder that people differ with me, and that they think I am not doing the best that could be done. I can understand how they may blame me for a lack of knowledge or judgment. But what hurts me is to have them talk as if I didn't love my country and wasn't doing the best I knew how. It was just that way in war-time. I didn't do as well as might have been done. A great many times I didn't do as well as I was trying to do. Often I didn't do as well as I expected to do. But I had my plans and was trying to carry them out. They called me 'fool' and 'butcher.' They said I didn't know anything and hadn't any plans. But I kept on and kept on, and by and by Richmond was taken, and I was at Appomattox Court House, and then they couldn't find words enough to praise me. I suppose it will be so now. In spite of mistakes and failures I shall keep at it. By and by we'll have specie payments resumed, reconstruction will be complete, good feeling will be restored between North and South; we shall be at Appomattox again, and then I suppose they'll praise me."

Trumbull was once present in Governor Burnside's parlor at Providence, R. I., when a crowd outside were calling on Grant for a speech, while he only bowed his acknowledgments. "You know," said the Governor, "that the President doesn't make speeches."

"Oh, do say just two words *to us*," cried a voice *from* the crowd.

"I won't," said Grant in a firm tone, doing what he was asked, but no more.

At one time Trumbull entertained the American Oriental Society and gave them an oriental welcome. Syrians in native costume proffered them iced sherbet, poured water on their hands from a tankard, wiped their hands on towels with which they were girded, and greeted them with droning music from a pipe played through the nostrils.

"What's that?" asked Wayne MacVeagh.

"The shepherd's pipe," said Trumbull, "played in David's day."

"Don't wonder Saul threw a javelin at him," said MacVeagh.

---

**Mark Twain on Hartford.**—That the humorist is not without humor even in his own city, the following stories of Mark Twain, which are printed in *Harper's Weekly*, would tend to show:

In his early Hartford days, Mark Twain took an active interest in baseball in common with most of his fellow-citizens. While attending an exciting match he lost a gold-headed umbrella, which he advertised in the local papers somewhat after this fashion:

"Lost—$10 Reward. A gold-headed umbrella was lost by the undersigned on the grand stand at the baseball ground on Saturday. It was probably stolen from him while he was engaged in cheering the Hartfords for their victory over the Providence nine—presumably stolen by a red-headed, freckle-faced boy about twelve years old. For the body of the boy and the umbrella delivered at my house on Farmington Avenue, $10 will be paid. For the body of the boy or the umbrella separately, $5 for either.



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At a dinner given by some local mercantile or business organization, Mr. Clemens responded to the toast of "Hartford." In his speech he glorified the city as the one place in the world which provided for every possible human need. He said that Hartford wrote life-insurance policies to protect men's lives, accident policies to protect their persons, and fire-insurance policies to protect their future. It made guns and pistols with which to kill men, but printed books to tell them how to live and Bibles to tell them how to die. In short, it supplied all their needs, not only here, but even hereafter.

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**A Recollection.**

(With Apologies to an Old Favorite.)

I remember, I remember the flat where I was born,
The little window where the sun came peeping in at morn;
Until the maid of all work pulled down the window shade
And shut out all the sunshine for fear the rug would fade.

I remember, I remember the gas lamp in the hall
That sometimes burned till 12 o'colck and sometimes not at all:
'Twas just a little flicker in all that waste of gloom,
Like someone with a candle illuminating Doom.

I remember, I remember that things both great and small
Were made to fold up into some recess in the wall;
The bathtub was in sections, and when the bath was o'er
It folded up and fitted a panel in the door.

I remember, I remember the meters everywhere,
A meter for the sunshine, a meter for the air,
For heat and gas and water, in every sink and tub,
We had the metric system for everything but grub.

I remember, I remember the furniture we had,
A grand piano that became a folding-bed for Dad;
The sofa was a clothes press, the davenport a trunk,
The hall clock was a swindle that collapsed into a bunk.

I remember, I remember I sat on Mother's knee,
There was no nook or cranny that she could find for me;
And also I remember we moved soon after that—
Our landlord would not let us have children in the flat. —*New York Times.*

**Bicycle News.**—A traveling salesman in the employ of a large bicycle manufacturer in Philadelphia was obliged to go on a business trip into the West about the time an interesting domestic event was expected. The salesman desired his sister to wire him results, according to a formula something like this: If a boy, "Man's safety arrived"; if a girl, "Lady's safety arrived."

To the astonishment and chagrin of the father-elect he had been gone but a few days when he received a telegram containing but one word: "Tandem."—*Lippincott's.*

**April First.**—The old master knew all about "cribbing" as a schoolboy and had not forgotten the little tricks and dodges. One day during an examination the keen-eyed teacher observed one of his pupils take out his watch every minute or two. The pedagog grew suspicious. Finally he strode slowly down the aisle and stopped in front of Willie's desk. "Let me see your watch," he commanded.

"Yes, sir," was the meek reply.

The teacher opened the front of the case. He looked somewhat sheepish when he read the single word, "Fooled." But he was a shrewd man. He was not to be thrown off the scent so easily. He opened the back of the case. Then he was satisfied. There he read, "Fooled again."—*Tatler.*


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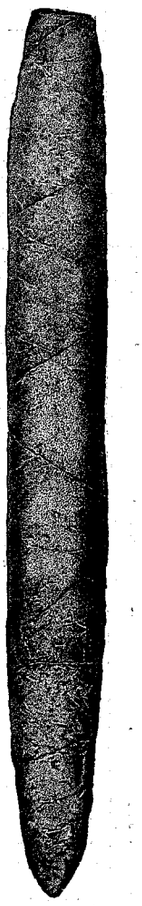
Of course, the first and chief sort of cigar satisfaction is that which comes in getting a cigar that suits one's taste. My Panatelas suit most men who like a good 10c. cigar or better.



Then there's the satisfaction that comes from good workmanship—the smooth, easy-drawing, even-burning quality. My cigars are all hand-made by expert workmen.

Again, there's the satisfaction that is brought through knowing that your cigars are clean—made of clean, undoctored, undrugged tobacco, in a clean factory and by clean men. A visit to my factory would prove to you that my cigars are clean all the way through and that I use only long-leaf tobacco—no shorts or cuttings. Last, but not least, there is the great satisfaction of knowing that you are saving 50 per cent. on retailers' prices—getting two cigars for what you would pay a retailer for one.

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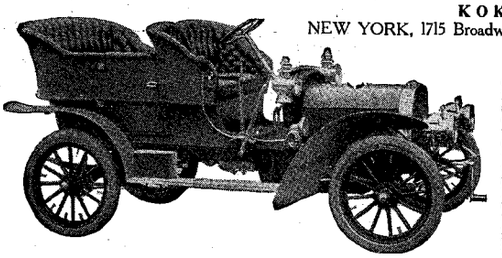

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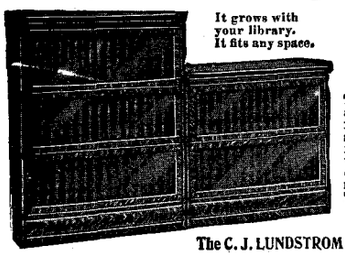

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**Not the Kind he Wanted.**—A smart young fellow called out to a farmer who was sowing seed in his field, "Well done, old fellow, you sow; I reap the fruits."

"Maybe you will," said the farmer, "for I'm sowing hemp."—*Harper's Weekly.*

**Mutual Admiration.**—"A man told me the other day that I looked like you."

"Where is he? I would like to punch him."

"I killed him."—*Life*

**Ambiguous.**—"Niels Andersen met with a painful accident last week, a fish-hook becoming entangled in his eye. Niels is being attended by Dr. Phil Morton, who says his eye will come out all right."—*Harper's Weekly.*

**No Returns.**—When a young woman attempted to coquet with Ezra Trumbull, or to draw a compliment from him, she was sure to have what Mr. Trumbull himself called "up-hill work."

"My brother Fred has a sore throat: he's had it for nearly a week," said Miss Minetta Green, whom Ezra was solemnly escorting home from the social evening. "If it hadn't been for that," she added, with a slanting glance from under her broad hat toward Mr. Trumbull's impassive features, "I'd not have had to trouble you to see me home, Mr. Ezra."

"What we need in this town," said her companion, "is another doctor and a spryer one. The way trifling little ails linger on under Doc Williams is enough to drive folks crazy."—*Youth's Companion.*

**Experience Makes us Wise.**—TEACHER—"Can any one tell me what a palmist is?"

"I know, teacher. It's a woman who uses her hand instead of a slipper."—*Judy.*

**A Hot Pursuit.**—MRS. NAYBOR—"What is your husband's pursuit in life?"

MRS. SUBBUBBS: "The seven-forty train."—*Judy.*

**The Explanation.**—BELLE (in Stock Exchange gallery)—"What a hubbub! Why don't they sit down and rest?"

MAUDE—"Oh, it's too expensive. Richard told me that a seat there costs thousands of dollars."—*Boston Transcript.*

**The Geography of Politics.**—"It broadens one's horizon, so to speak, does it not," inquired the man who was studying municipal conditions, "to serve the city in the capacity of alderman?"

"I don't know about that," answered the other man, "but I have noticed that it generally broadens his equator."—*Chicago Tribune.*

**Fair Warning.**—WOMAN—"Now, if you don't leave at once I'll call my husband—and he's an old Harvard football player."

TRAMP—"Lady, if yer love him, don't call him out. I used to play wid Yale."—*Judge.*

**Up-to-Date.**—"Are you a burglar, my man?" asked the householder. "No," responded the man with the dark-lantern, "I am an agent of the Society to Limit the Size of Great Fortunes."—*New York Herald.*

**A Bad Recovery.**—Scene: Registry Office.—BRIDEGROOM (to registrar)—"The first time I was married was in a church, the second time in a chapel, but I like this way best. It's so plain and simple—and I should come here, if ever I got married again ——" (catches sight of his bride, and sees he has said the wrong thing)—"that is, my dear, if ever I have the—er—misfortune to get married again, of course!"—*Punch.*

**He Knew.**—The first witness called in a recent petty lawsuit in Cincinnati was an Irishman, of whose competence as a witness opposing counsel entertained doubt. At their instance there was put



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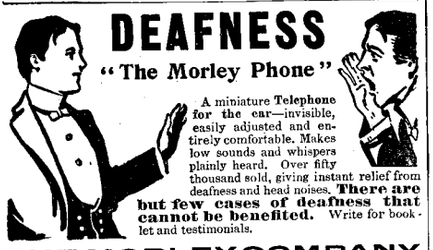

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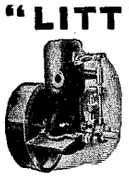

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to him, before being sworn, the usual interrogatory, "Do you know the nature of an oath?"

A broad grin overspread the face of the Irishman as he replied:

"Indade, your Honor, I may say that it is second nature with me."—*Harper's Weekly.*

## CURRENT EVENTS.

### Foreign.

April 27.—Great enthusiasm is manifested at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, at the jubilee performance of Miss Ellen Terry, who celebrates her fiftieth anniversary on the stage.

The statue of Benjamin Franklin, presented to the city of Paris by John J. Harjes, is unveiled at the Trocadero.

April 28.—The Vesuvian villages of Semma and Santa Anastasia are deluged by avalanches of mud and cinders, as a result of which much damage is done, but no lives lost.

Great Britain prepares to enforce her demands for the Turkish evacuation of the Sinai peninsula, half of which is claimed by the Porte.

April 29.—Czar Nicholas changes his intention of opening the Douma in person, and decides instead to receive the members at the Winter Palace.

April 30.—The British budget shows a surplus of $17,333,000.

May 1.—The contemplated May-day demonstrations in Paris fail before the enormous force of troops concentrated in the city. One thousand people are reported arrested and several conflicts between police and strikers occur.

William Sherring, of Hamilton, Canada, wins the Marathon run, the principal event of the Olympian Games at Athens.

May 2.—Authentic accounts are received in this country to the effect that Count Witte's resignation from the Premiership is accepted by the Czar, and that Mr. Goremykin, former Minister of the Interior, is to be his successor.

The German Reichstag adopts a measure providing for religious freedom throughout the Empire.

The Olympian Games close with the American team champions of the world, England next, Greece and Sweden third.

### Domestic.

April 27.—Work is begun on the new steel plant at Gary, Ind. The plant, which will be the largest in the world, will be erected at a cost of $10,500,000.

April 28.—The Coroner announces that 333 deaths are reported to date as the result of the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

The ecclesiastical trial of the Rev. Dr. Crapsey, at Batavia, N. Y., is concluded.

The United States Senators tentatively agree to vote on the Rate bill during the week beginning May 7.

Suit is brought in Ohio to annul the charter of the Standard Oil Company on account of alleged combining to control production and transportation.

April 29.—Dowie's return to Zion proves to be a great defeat to the leader. His first meeting is attended by but 150 of his former followers.

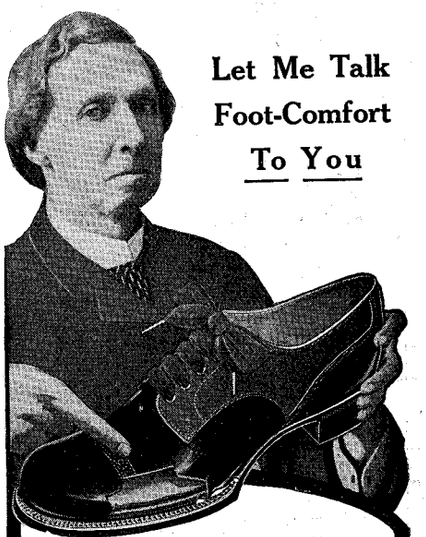
April 30.—A score of striking coal-miners are shot by the State police in a riot in Mt. Carmel, Pa.

May 1.—Secretary Taft sends a telegram to Mr. Phelan, at San Francisco, explaining that the $2,500,000 relief funds appropriated by Congress are to be expended under the direction of the army.

May 2.—The Isthmian Canal Commission decides to ask for $26,348,281 to continue construction on the Panama Canal to June 30, 1907.

The authorities at San Francisco figure that at present there is $207,110,000 in sight for the rehabilitation of the city.

May 3.—General debate on the Railroad Rate bill in the Senate comes to an end.

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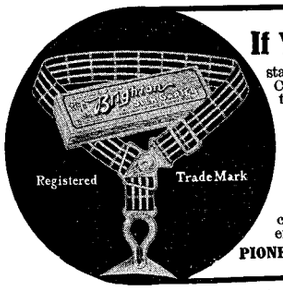


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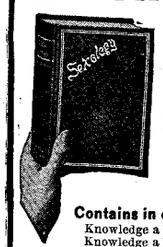


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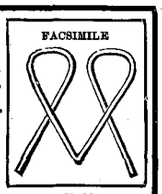

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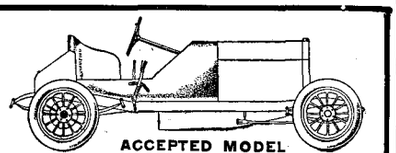

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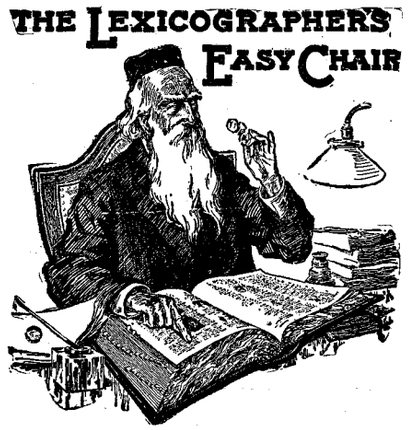

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent annonymously.*

"R. T. B." McClellanville, S. C.—(1) "Why are the names of the seasons not capitalized? (2) Is it correct to say, 'Whence all but *him* had fled'? (3) Is the sentence elliptical? (4) In the system which does not recognize the potential mode, in what mode is 'would come' in the sentence, 'He said that he would come'?"

(1) The seasons are regarded as common nouns. See LITERARY DIGEST, March 3, 1906, where this subject is treated at length. (2) Yes, according to the rule of grammar formerly in force, that *but*, being a preposition governing the objective case, it should be followed by the pronoun in the objective case *him*, not he. But says Goold Brown, "some grammarians say that *but* and *save*, when they denote exception, should govern the objective case as prepositions. But this idea is, without doubt, contrary to current usage of the best authors, either ancient or modern. Wherefore I think it evident that these grammarians err. The objective case of *nouns* being like the nominative, the point can be proved only by the pronoun; as, 'There is none other *but he*.'—Mark xii. 32 ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 595). (3) It is. (4) The potential mode is defined as the verb phrase made up by means of the auxiliaries *may* and *can* with an infinitive, and expressing power or possibility to perform some action. By some grammarians the potential mode has been included in the subjunctive mode because its meaning is often expressed in Latin by what in Latin is called the subjunctive. By others it has been rejected for the reason that all of its tenses are compound and because the words can be parsed separately. James White ("Essay on the Verb") divided the potential mode as follows: "the *elective* denoted by *may* or *might;* the *potential* by *can* and *could;* the *determinative* by *would;* the *obligative* by *should;* and the *compulsive* by *must*." For further elucidation see Goold Brown, pp. 337–338.

"F. O.," Toronto, Can.—In the first sentence you give, the words "as to" are redundant. The second sentence is correct.

"W. W.," Boston, and "E. C. S.," Cleveland, O.—"Does not the Lexicographer nod when he says in THE LITERARY DIGEST, 'Geneva High Joint Commission, which *was* convened'?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY sanctions this use of the word *convened* which has good literary authority to support it. It dates from 1647 and was used by the Earl of Clarendon in his "History of the Rebellion"—"The parliament *was* convened by his Majesty's grace." The form has been used repeatedly since by such writers as Dean Stanley, Theodore Hook, Froude, etc.

"Z. G.," Detroit, Mich.—"Is not *but also* the proper correlative of *not only*, as in the sentence 'He is not only rich but also generous'? Many writers omit the *also*."

It is. The modern tendency is to omit *also;* this is probably due to the fact that *but*, used as a conjunction, has for one of its meanings "in addition to that."



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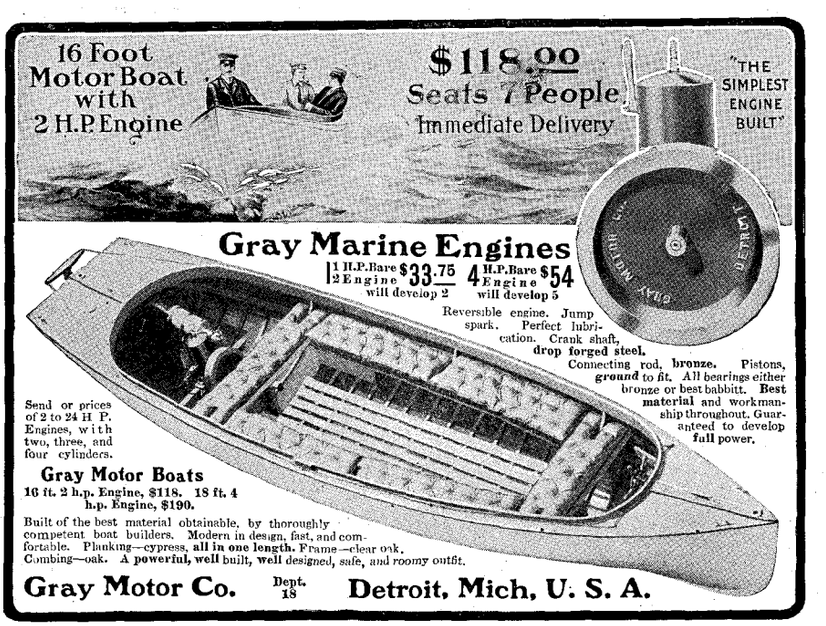
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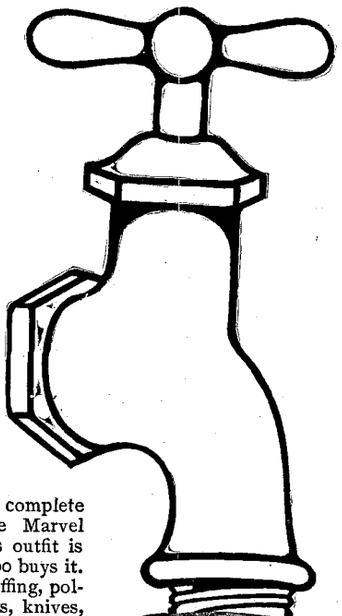

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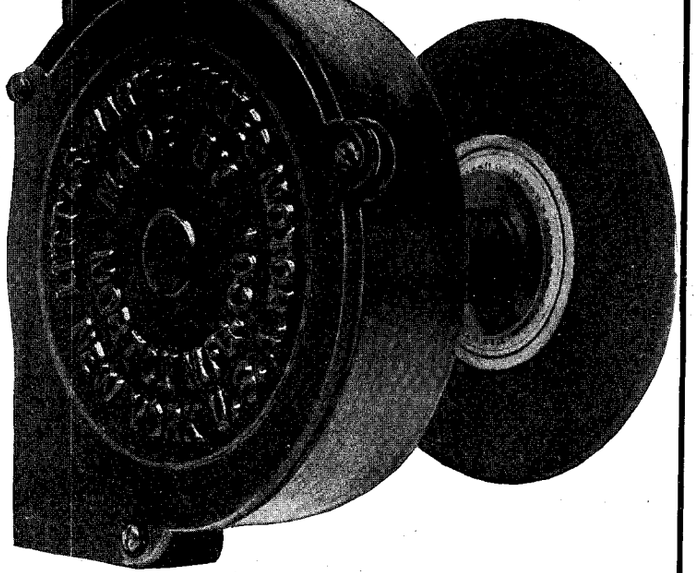

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